

Special bank for Kissinger fund proposed by US

can State Department
is suggested yesterday that
international agency should
ned, either within the Organi-
for Economic Cooperation
Development or under the
es of the Bank for Inter-
al Settlements, to manage the
0m fund proposed by Dr
ger to help oil-consuming

countries finance their balance of
payments deficits.
The aim would be to redistribute
deposits by the oil producing
countries among the oil consuming
nations. The immediate Arab
reaction was that they would not
accept having their money managed
exclusively by the West. They
would want a major say in such a
bank's decisions.

Arab fears of control by West

ank Vogl
ates Economics
ident
zon, Nov 15
issinger, the American
y of State, who last
posed the creation of
\$25,000m central fund
developed oil-consuming
finance their balance
s deficits, believes
fund should be organ-
managed by some new
onal agency and not
International Monetary

der the auspices of the Bank
for International Settlements.
They noted that the fund
would serve the exclusive in-
terests of the developed oil-con-
suming countries and it would
be inappropriate that it be
managed by the IMF, which,
with its 126 members, must
serve a much wider group of
countries.

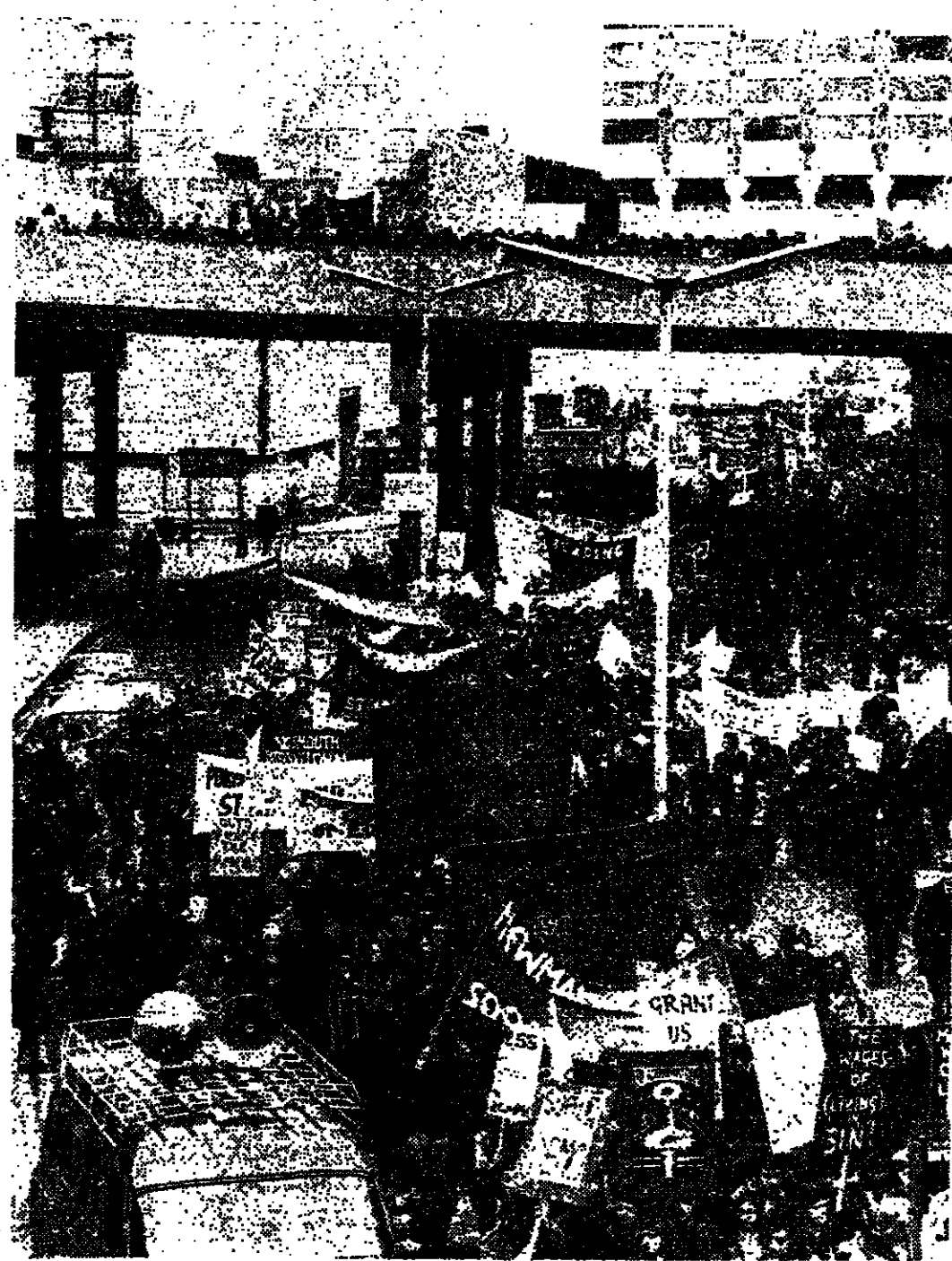
Further details of the plan
are to be disclosed next Monday
by Mr William Simon, the Secre-
tary of the Treasury, in a
speech in New York to the
National Foreign Trade Council,
the officials said.

Beirut, Dr Nadim
former secretary-
of the Organization of
m Exporting Countries
welcomed some parts
Kissinger's speech but
d others as unaccept-
ed. The Arabs had always
d moves by Western
to reduce their oil con-
n and develop alterna-
es of energy. But "we
initely against Dr
r's suggestion that
ould have guardianship
money".

Officials emphasized that the
new plan aims to ensure the
smooth redistribution of
deposits at banks in the de-
veloped oil-consuming countries,
made by oil-producing countries,
to those oil-consuming countries
with payments difficulties.
"This", the officials added,
"can only be done by inter-
governmental arrangements and
the United States does not
believe this matter should be

left to the central banks to
handle."
The basic idea, they said, is
to create a medium-term set of
supporting arrangements for the
already existing short-term
system of swap agreements
among the most developed
industrial countries. The plan
is that the governments of these
countries will provide the
\$25,000m per year to the central
fund, by means of borrowing
their contribution from their
own domestic capital markets.
To ensure that governments
can raise the funds needed to
make contributions to the
central fund the United States
envisages individual govern-
ments improving the system of
guarantees that already exists to
ensure that domestic banks do
not run into liquidity difficul-
ties. This, the officials added,
could involve some extension of
existing "lender of last resort"
functions by central banks.
The basic assumption—
unlikely to be widely contested
—is Dr Kissinger's scheme is
that the oil-producing countries
have no alternative but to place
their surplus funds in some
form in the developed industrial
countries. "The real question
is not that there will be any
shortage of reserves, but only
that a way must be found to

Continued on page 5, col 8



Thousands of students marched through
London yesterday (above) as a culmination
of their weeklong demonstration in support
of higher grants. They were also asking
the Government to restore the cuts in the
education budget.

Mr Alastair Stewart, deputy president of
the National Union of Students, said that
40,000 students were on the march from
Waterloo to Hyde Park, and that this was
the largest demonstration of students that
there had ever been. Police estimated that
15,000 students started the march, and

thousands more joined it. About 850 police
were on duty but there was no trouble dur-
ing the march. Traffic was diverted from the
centre of London and Oxford Street was
blocked for about two hours while the
students marched through.
Mr Stewart said: "We are calling for a full
grant for all students over the age of 16."
As they marched, Mr Prentice, Secretary
of State for Education, told the Commons
that the next few years would be austere
for the education service, but that would
not mean a period of standstill.

(Pages 2 & 4)

Final threshold gives £1.20 a week to 10 million workers

By Peter Jay
Economics Editor

The threshold payments
scheme introduced a year ago
as an integral part of Phase
Three of Mr Heath's counter-
inflation policy, has ended with
a bang after costing employers
about £2,300m on the annual
wage bill.

No fewer than three further
threshold payments, worth to-
gether an extra £1.20 a week to
eligible workers, were caused
when the retail price index for
October, the final month of the
12-month scheme, was published
by the Department of Em-
ployment yesterday.

The index, at 217.1 (January
16, 1962=100), showed a rise
of 17.1 per cent above the base
period for the threshold
scheme, October, 1973. Under
the scheme the first 6 per cent
rise above October, 1973, is dis-
regarded, leaving a further in-
crease of just over 11 per cent.
Each 1 per cent has triggered
payment of 40p a week for each
worker.

Eight threshold payments,
worth in all £3.20p a week were
caused by earlier retail price
index figures for months since
April. Thus a further three
payments, worth 40p a week
each, will be payable next week
for weekly paid staff and next
month for monthly paid staff.

Despite this temporary blow
to the Government's hopes of
restraining the pay element in
inflation, there is some
encouragement in the evidence
that retail prices have been
rising less rapidly since the
summer. Even when seasonally
sensitive food prices, which
have been moving in a favour-
able direction since May, are
taken out of the picture, the
rate of inflation has fallen by
about a third since midsummer.
The annual rate of increase in
retail prices other than seasonal
food prices over the half year
to June was 22.2 per cent. The
comparable figure for the half-
year to October is 14.4 per cent.
On the other hand, there is
still much suppressed inflation
on the way between increases
in industry's costs and higher
prices passed on to the con-
sumer.

After the relaxation of the
price code in the Budget, that
suppressed inflation must be
expected to come through into

final prices over the next six
months. That will be added to
the cost of current pay settle-
ments, up to 80 per cent of
which can now be passed on in
higher prices.

With this prospect ahead the
fact that three rather than two
have been caused in this, the
last month of the scheme will
be an intense disappointment
to the Government as well as
to employers.

The retail price index stood
at 212.9 in September, and
needed to reach 213.3 to pass
one threshold, 215.1 to pass
two and 217 to cause three.

These represented respec-
tively increases of 0.2 per cent,
1 per cent and 1.9 per cent over
the September index level. In
June, July and September the
index rose on average 1 per
cent a month. In August, under
the impact of the 2 per cent cut
in value-added tax accounted by
the Chancellor on July 22, the
index only rose 0.1 per cent.

There was therefore some
hope that the threshold scheme,
much disliked by the Labour
Government, who inherited it
from their predecessors, might
end with a total of only nine
thresholds, worth £3.60 a man
a week.

dashed by the 2 per cent jump
in retail prices in October and
by the fact that the rise in the
index just reached the level
necessary for an extra payout.
The scheme has thus ended
£4.40 a week in total to the pay
of more than 10 million workers,
a cost in a full year of about
£2,300m on the national wage
bill.

That of course exaggerates the
true inflationary effect of the
scheme, because threshold pay-
ments will to some unknown
extent have taken the place of
increases in basic rates of pay
which would otherwise have
been sought and obtained.

Moreover, some workers will
not be eligible for the final
three threshold payments even
though they were covered by
threshold arrangements under
Phase Three.

Those are the workers who
have already commuted final
threshold payments into in-
creases in their basic rates of
pay as part of recent agree-
ments.

Business news, page 19

Urt order Nixon lth probe

ign, Nov 15.—Judge
ica today ordered Mr
Nixon's lawyer to
ack by next Tuesday
ter the former Presi-
dent an independent
inquiry by three court
l doctors.
Sirica summoned the
r Herbert Miller, after
r declined to go ahead
examination in con-
with the Watergate
trial without advance
from Mr Nixon. Mr
id he had not spoken
Nixon for some time.
mer President was re-
m a hospital in Long
California, yesterday
operating at his San
estate from complica-
chronic phlebitis con-
Sirica today ordered a
lice House tape to be
before deciding
Mr H. R. Haldeman
IA secretary as part of
ce in the Watergate
rial.—AP and UPI.

Mr Wilson defends Crossman diary delay

Discussions between the
Cabinet Office and the pub-
lishers of the diaries of the
late Richard Crossman may be
concluded soon, Mr Graham C.
Greene, the publisher, said yester-
day.
Mr Greene, managing direc-
tor of Jonathan Cape, who plan
to publish the former minister's
former parliamentary private
secretary to Mr Crossman, said:
"We are continuing to have discus-
sion with Sir John Hunt and
hope to conclude them within
the next few weeks." Sir John
Hunt is Secretary to the Cab-
inet.

Mr Greene, a joint literary
executor of the Crossman
estate, added: "It is impossible
to say what cuts may have to
be made in the diaries, because
the discussions are still going on,
but there are no 500 dis-
puted points or anything like
that. I am sure there are no
political motives behind the
hold-up."

"We had to postpone publi-
cation, which was to have been
earlier this month, because the
negotiations with the Cabinet

Office were not over. I cannot
give a new date for publica-
tion, but it will be announced
as soon as the negotiations are
concluded."

In a parliamentary written
reply yesterday to Mr Tam Dal-
vell Labour MP for West
Lothian, Mr Wilson defended
Sir John Hunt. Mr Dalvell,
secretary to Mr Crossman, asked
the Prime Minister on what
authority the Cabinet Office was
hesitating to allow publication
of the diaries.

Mr Wilson stated:
In answering this question, I
should like to explain the back-
ground, in view of the publicity
which has been given to this mat-
ter. The conventions governing
publications by former ministers
flow from the two complementary
principles of the collective
responsibility of the Government
as a whole and the personal
responsibility of individual min-
isters. These conventions, and the
need for confidentiality of discus-
sions between ministers, whether
in Cabinet or elsewhere, and of
advice by civil servants to min-
isters, are based on the needs of
the Government.

Continued on page 2, col 1

Woman was fatally hurt in sugar rush

Mrs Elizabeth Watley, aged
82, fell and was fatally injured
as housewives rushed through a
store in Walworth, south Lon-
don, during September's sugar
shortage, a Southwark inquest
was told yesterday.

Mrs Gwendoline Tucker, of
Keeldr Drive, Wimbledon, said
Mrs Watley, her mother-in-law,
of Sloane House, Invill Road,
Walworth, was pushed over in
the rush.
"I was not with her
at the time but I understand a
shop in the market had some
sugar and as the housewives
rushed to it she was pushed
over and suffered a fractured
hip. She was a bit tottery on
her legs because of her age."

Dr Hugh Johnson, a pathol-
ogist, told the coroner that blood
clots had formed in Mrs
Watley's leg as a direct result
of her injury.
Dr Arthur Gordon Davis, the
coroner, recorded a verdict of
accidental death. "This was a
tragic case of a tottery old lady
who was pushed over as house-
wives rushed to a shop with
sugar in stock," he said.

Rolls-Royce rise seen as breaking contract

By Alan Hamilton
Labour Staff

The Government is taking a
serious view of an £8-a-week pay
settlement for 6,000 engineering
workers employed by Rolls-
Royce at its three Scottish fac-
tories. The offer, made in reply
to a £10 claim, was accepted by
a mass meeting of workers in
Glasgow yesterday, ending a
five-week strike at the plants.

Officials at the Department of
Employment see the agreement
as an important breach of the
social contract, coming as it
does only seven months after
the last pay award to Rolls-
Royce workers. The offence is
compounded in Government
eyes by the fact that Rolls-
Royce is a nationally owned
company operating in the
private sector, and has been
enjoying government financial
assistance on a large scale.

Mr Foot, Secretary of State
for Employment, is known to

have been relying on Rolls-
Royce to set an example to
the private sector of the engi-
neering industry. At an earlier
stage in the negotiations he
made his views known to the
company.

The company argued, how-
ever, that the strike was
seriously affecting its overseas
commitments, particularly de-
liveries to the United States of
the RB21 engine, parts for
which are made at Scottish
plants. Conceding the £8 pay
rise was likely to be cheaper
than facing the penalty clauses
for late delivery which its
major export orders contain.

The settlement is the latest
of several large awards to
come out of the unprece-
dented wave of unofficial
strikes in Scotland in recent
weeks. Mr Foot has said that
the settlement bringing
Scottish lorry drivers' pay up
to £40 a week, won last month,

was an important breach of the
social contract.

Payroll rise of a fifth: The
Rolls-Royce settlement is ex-
pected to add a fifth, or £2m, to
the cost of the company's Scot-
tish payroll (Ronald Faux writes
from Edinburgh). Productivity
agreements are included in the
settlement to offset the cost, but
the company admitted yester-
day that the settlement
appeared to breach the social
contract, particularly the 12-
month rule.

In a statement it said: "The
Government does not condone
this breach. The fact that the
company has in the past
received government financial
support makes the breach all the
more serious. Nevertheless the
Government has abolished statu-
tory pay policies and is com-
mitted to free collective bargaining.
This policy applies also to com-

panies, such as Rolls-Royce,
where the Government is in-
volved."

The company pointed out that
it was free to negotiate and
was expected like any other
employer to behave responsibly
and to observe the TUC guide-
lines. "After a strike lasting
some five weeks the company
had its commercial interests, its
commitments to its customers,
and its international obliga-
tions. These obliged it to nego-
tiate a settlement," it said.

The question of government
financial assistance did not
arise at present and the Govern-
ment was not committed on the
matter. If it arose it would no
doubt consider the position
again.

The effect on other plants in
the company would have to be
considered carefully, the state-
ment said. No assessment of the
cost of the strike was given, but
it has clearly been expensive.

Record £370m lent to building societies

Building Societies Associa-
tion yesterday said that loans
to housebuyers in 1974 have
totalled £370m, just
short of the record £373m
in May, 1972, at the
housing market
outlook for Novem-
ber equally encouraging

with funds flowing in at levels
similar to October's. However,
while the number of mortgages
approved on new houses in-
creased the number of houses
started by private builders con-
tinued to decline—from 10,700
in March to 7,000 in September.

Page 19

Bank again ate

ntrend in American
divs continued yester-
National City Bank
a further 1 per cent
ime rates to 101 per
some bankers consider
rates is helping to
e dollar on foreign
markets.

Lord Lucan: As search for peer
continues Lady Lucan is
granted custody of their three
children.

Euthanasia: Doctor defends
practice of increasing doses of
painkilling drugs for terminal
patients, even if life is thereby
shortened.

Great Beaulieu Race: Luck at
the front door of The Sunday
Times gave first place to a res-
taurant owner.

rs vote 'no'

board's productivity
div scheme has been
ected by miners in
et ballor our Labour
tes. The margin of the
victory is not yet
1 heavy votes against
Scotland, Yorkshire,
es and Derbyshire are
in support from the
alfields by about two

Sickness: Group formed to co-
ordinate provision of private
hospital facilities outside the
NHS.

Peking: China appoints new
Foreign Minister who was as-
sociated with negotiations with Dr
Kissinger.

New York: Decision to curb
speeches marks a new develop-
ment in the United Nations.

No confrontation in France

M Jacques Chirac, the French
Prime Minister, yesterday
denied that the Government was
seeking a trial of strength with
striking postmen. He rejected
union criticism of the use of

police to remove students
occupying sorting offices. The
unions have called for demon-
strations in support of the pos-
ten next Tuesday, and yester-
day 50,000 people took part in
a protest march in Paris.

Page 5

Heating for old

New criteria for heating allow-
ances published yesterday by
the Department of Health and
Social Security are intended to
encourage old people to use
more central heating this
winter. Many of them risk
hypothermia because they do
not use their heating systems
fully because of the cost.

Page 4

NCB evictions

After protests from Nuneaton
council and government media-
tion, the National Coal Board
has agreed to slow the rate of
eviction of families of former
miners from tied colliery houses
in Nuneaton. The board says it
needs the houses to attract
skilled miners as part of its
efforts to raise production.

Page 4

Features, page 14

Caroline Norman reviews the art
market in Paris. The art buyers
stay out of the public eye; Dan
Gillon says Israel's attitude to the
PLO can reduce the certainty of
war to "maybe".

Sport, pages 17 and 18
Cricket: MCC take six New South
Wales wickets for 231 runs;
Racing: Ascot and Wetherby pre-
dicts and Ascot report; Football:
Manicini lined; Golf: South
African Open; Tennis: Dewar
Cup.

Arts, page 9
Rosemary McHale interviewed by
Ronald Mayman.
Leader page, 15
Letters: On the freedom of news-

Home News 2, 4
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Church 16
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paper editors from Mr Kenneth
Morgan and Mr David Tyerman;
on compensation for road accident
victims from Mr Paul Sieghart;
on the food shortage from Dr H.
Q. W. Egging and Sir James
Barker.

Leading articles: Dr Kissinger's
oil plan; The Crossman diaries.
Obituary, page 16.
Mr Herbert Simon; Dr Reinhold
Eggers.

Business News, pages 19-25
Stock market: Equity indices fell
to 16 year lows; the FT index
shed 3.0 points to 180.9.

Personal investment and finance:
Budget, concessions for the ad-
vantaged; Investor's Week; Henry
Thornton buys a gilt; Insurance;
problems of index-linking.

Mr Ford will stand in 1976

Washington, Nov 15.—Presi-
dent Ford has definitely decided
to seek reelection in 1976, the
White House announced today.
The President had said earlier
that he "probably" would seek
reelection, but Mr Ronald Nes-
sen, the White House press sec-
retary, said that this could now
be changed to "definitely". He
added that other Republicans,
including Mr Ronald Reagan,
the Governor of California and
Senator Charles Percy might
also seek the party's nomi-
nation.—Washington Star News.

Plane spotters leave jail

Belgrade, Nov 15.—Two
British "aircraft spotters" Mr
Robert Curtis and Mr Paul
Mason, were released today
from Sremska Mitrovica prison.
Until noon they were serving
a three-year sentence for
alleged espionage.

Immediately on leaving prison
they were driven in a British
Embassy car to Belgrade air-
port. Journalists were not in-
formed of their release until the
two men had boarded an air-
craft on a regular flight to
London.

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HOME NEWS

Coal board preparing to discuss wages in light of miners' vote against productivity scheme

By Paul Routledge

The miners have definitely voted "no" in their secret ballot on the National Coal Board's proposed productivity deal. The exact margin by which the militants have won will not be known for a couple of days, but it is a comfortable one.

About 70 per cent of the 20,000 miners in Scotland have endorsed the recommendation of the executive of the National Union of Mineworkers to reject the coal board plan. The strike has followed suit with about 65 per cent in favour of the left-wing veto on local incentives.

These unofficial results, added to those already known in Yorkshire, the biggest coal field, where about four-fifths of the men have said "no", and in South Wales, where the miners' majority is even higher at about 85 per cent, have sealed the fate of the productivity proposals by which the Government and the coal board set such store for winter energy supplies.

Nottinghamshire miners and Durham mechanics have both defied the NUM's executive recommendation and have voted by about two to one for

acceptance of the incentive scheme, and the Midlands area is understood to be evenly divided. But it is now certain that the moderate votes of the small coalfields in favour of the coal board plan will not be anything like enough to counter-balance the overwhelming weight of the militant opposition. A decisive vote of about two to one in favour of rejection seems likely to be announced by the NUM leaders early next week.

Cost of living: The coal board is ready to discuss a wages deal related to the cost of living to cover the period from December until March, when the miners' annual wage claim is due (Trevor Fishlock writes from Cardiff).

Sir Derek Ezra, coal board chairman, said yesterday: "When we get the result of the ballot on the scheme next week we shall meet the union to see what can be done. Where we go from a turn-down of the scheme? We redouble our determination to get extra production."

Whatever the outcome of the ballot, the coal board is producing the 120 million tons the unions and the board have agreed should be our objective in the year ending next

March. Everyone knows how vital it is to get more coal, whether or not there is a productivity scheme, and the scheme was only one component of our objective."

Sir Derek, in Cardiff for discussions with the NUM South Wales executive and the board's South Wales management, said: "I was heartened by the NUM executive statement that they have given a pledge to the Government that they would do everything possible to see that production is achieved, and this has been confirmed quite strongly by the NUM today."

On the question of an interim wage deal, Sir Derek said: "The NUM have written to us about the position that will obtain when the present threshold arrangements come to an end at the end of the month, and we are considering our reply. They have not made proposals; they have asked us what we are going to do and we are considering it."

The sticks of coal in Britain, Sir Derek said, were large enough to see the country through a normal winter. But we lack the flexibility we need to get us through exceptional circumstances, should these arise.



Sharing a Beaujolais breakfast are, from left, Virginia Wade, Antoinette Sibley, Penella Fielding and Salena Jones.

Wine race decided on doorstep

By Philip Howard

The Great Beaujolais Race, one of the more engaging fancies in the frequently hectic business of swirling fermented grape juice, was won yesterday by Mr John Patterson, the owner of Miles Restaurant in Belgrave.

He delivered a case of the new season's Beaujolais at the midnight post, the office of "Atticus" (The Sunday Times, at 2.30 am: three and a half hours after the French winegrowers' legislation permitted the half-term wine to be removed from Burgundy, allowing for a biological difference of one hour).

Mr Patterson flew the Beau-

jolais from the south of France in a Cessna 310 light aircraft to Gatwick, and won by a few seconds because the lucky found the front door of The Sunday Times open for the cleaners.

The runners-up, a team representing Peter Donaghy's Wine Mine Club, also used a Cessna 310, but landed at Heathrow and lost the race night is the orthodox entry to door, which at that time of the newspaper.

Mr Alan Hall, editor of "Atticus" and investigator of the game, said: "We sat up until about 5 am because it was necessary to be there to witness the arrival of the wine and authenticate its origin."

Others across Britain took part in the race, either for the publicity or for the pure lunacy of being able to boast that they drank the new season's wine. The race was won by Mr Patterson, who delivered a case of the new season's Beaujolais at the midnight post, the office of "Atticus" (The Sunday Times, at 2.30 am: three and a half hours after the French winegrowers' legislation permitted the half-term wine to be removed from Burgundy, allowing for a biological difference of one hour).

Primeur (new Beaujolais) breakfast at the Dorchester, so which each director invited "the lady with whom he would most like to have breakfast".

The ladies invited were Penella Fielding, Helen Mirren, of the Royal Shakespeare Company; Antoinette Sibley, the Royal Ballet; Salena Jones, the jazz singer; and Virginia Wade, of the backhand.

But the agreeable idea of an intimate breakfast with such goddesses was to some extent spoiled by the concomitant horde of cameras and scribbles.

Mr John Grimmer, managing director of the company, said: "It is a jolly good year, grapey and fruity. If anybody had gone to such expense for the new Beaujolais in 1972, I should have said they needed their heads examined. But this year it is worth it." The new wine, slightly effervescent, slipped down smoothly, and no head in sight was examined.

Bigger drug doses to kill pain defended

From a Staff Reporter

Dr Richard Turner, the Edinburgh physician who entered the euthanasia controversy, has said that he has ever considered the life of a patient by administering a lethal dose of painkillers.

"There is far too much hysteria about this," he said. "The public want to have the reassurance that they will not be suffering and that they will not be put out of the way."

Dr Turner, aged 65, retired recently as senior physician at the Western General Hospital, Edinburgh, and does research work in preventive cardiology at Edinburgh University.

"We have been applying the suggestions of a national death service," he said. "What we are talking about are terminal cases, patients who have no chance of recovery and where people are suffering great pain or mental distress which can be relieved by administering drugs. If this means increasing the dosage to relieve the pain it would be inhuman not to do so," he said.

Such an increase might either shorten or lengthen life, but relief from pain and mental suffering was the main object and there was no one more grateful than the patient's relatives if the patient died.

"An important distinction was that a bigger dose did not equal

a lethal dose, Dr Turner said. There were two definitions of euthanasia in his medical dictionary. The first was "a quiet, painless death," the second the intentional putting to death by artificial means of persons with incurable or painful diseases." Dr Turner said his interpretation was the first. "I am confident that my colleagues would all agree with me. I have never given a lethal dose to any patient. A doctor gives sufficient to relieve the symptoms, he does not give a sudden large dose."

Prosecution urged: Dr Richard Lamerton, senior medical officer at a London hospital where many patients have terminal cancer, and chairman of the Human Rights Society which opposes euthanasia, said yesterday that if Mr George Mair, a retired surgeon, had practised euthanasia as he has claimed, he wanted to see him prosecuted and the Press Association reported.

He said he was prepared to bring proceedings if necessary and that he had written to the Director of Public Prosecutions and the General Medical Council to ask what action they planned to take.

Inquiry urged: The "New Law Journal" said yesterday that a formal inquiry into euthanasia would be held by the House of Commons. The inquiry would be legal and moral questions involved.

Delay over Crossman diaries is defended

Continued from page 1

Government, and are necessary in the public interest.

The Cabinet and cabinet committees meet in secret. Government records of their proceedings are protected from public scrutiny for 30 years under the Public Records Act 1967. The House of Commons has a right to see the records of the collective responsibility. Ministers will not feel free to discuss matters privately in cabinet or cabinet committees and to surrender their own preferences to the achievement of a common view, nor can they be expected to abide by a common decision. If they do not, the stand they have taken and the points they have surrendered are to become public knowledge prematurely.

In other words, since under the system the Government's efficiency and the authority of Government depend upon mutual confidence among ministers, and between ministers and civil servants, the basis of that authority would be eroded by premature disclosure of what has passed within that confidential relationship.

On the other hand it is right that former ministers should be entitled to commit to history a personal account of their own stewardship. They are, however, expected to submit their manuscripts to the authorities, not just to ensure that national security is not prejudiced but also to ensure that they do not indulge their right to defend their own actions to a point which endangers the mutual trust on which the cabinet government depends.

It would make nonsense of the 30-year rule approved by Parliament for the protection of Cabinet papers if former ministers were able to evade it by publishing their own accounts of Cabinet meetings.

The Secretary of the Cabinet is responsible to the Prime Minister for the policy and for action on individual manuscripts. I have followed the practice of successive Prime Ministers in delegating the vetting of manuscripts to him. To whatever political administration particular manuscripts relate, it is in a unique position to assess these matters with impartiality and with knowledge of the precedents. It would, for example, be impossible as well as wrong for me to decide whether passages in books by former Conservative ministers contained revelations which conflicted with the principles which I have described.

The Secretary of the Cabinet informed me on June 7, and has kept me informed since, of the reasons why he felt unable to clear the texts submitted to him and I have approved the way he has proceeded to handle the matter. At all times he has made it clear to the literary executors that he is ready to consider a text without the offending paragraphs, and at no time have the literary executors complained to me or to him or, so far as I know, to any other official that he has acted unreasonably under the accepted conventions or that the Cabinet Office have been dilatory in their handling of the matter.

Mr Dalrymple, who was Mr said later:

It is quite true that men sitting round a cabinet table would be discreetly possible to the disadvantage of Government decision-making, if they thought that their words and actions were going to be made public within a comparatively short time. On the other hand, I am very interested in Mr Wilson's readiness to consider a text without offending paragraphs. I suspect, though I cannot know for certain, that the paragraph that understandably caused anxiety to Sir John Hunt are not crucial to the book.

The value of the Crossman diaries is not in the shock revelation type of best-seller, but in the understanding of how men and women at the peak of our national life come to make decisions. That value might not be greatly impaired if certain passages were extracted.

Leading article, page 15

Lady Lucan given children's custody

By Clive Borrell

As the search for Lord Lucan continued yesterday, Mr Justice Rees in the High Court ordered that his three children should be cared for by his wife.

Scotland Yard last night felt that the trail of Lord Lucan, aged 39, had gone cold, although Interpol were still searching addresses in the south of France and the United States where many of his friends are known to be living.

A senior officer said: "He could be anywhere, dead or alive. We do not have any evidence to indicate where he might be."



Lady Lucan: day and night guard.

Lord Lucan has not been seen since the night of November 7, when Mrs Sandra Rivett, aged 39, had found her three children, was found dead at his former home in Lower Belgrave Street, London. The police fear that he may have either left the country or taken his life.

His estranged wife, Lady Lucan, aged 35, was battered about the head on the same night at that address after she disturbed a man who was trying to carry Mrs Rivett's body out of the house in a sack.

A warrant has been issued at Bow Street Magistrates' Court for the arrest of Lord Lucan in connection with the murder and the attack on his wife.

In the Family Division of the High Court yesterday Lady Lucan was granted custody of their three children. After the hearing, which lasted nearly three hours, Mr Norman Turner, Official Solicitor said: "The judge has authorized the following statement about the children of Lord and Lady Lucan, who are wards of court. There has been a hearing in chambers as a result of which an order

has been made approving arrangements for them. The children will be living with their mother. It has been ordered that except for the contents of this statement the arrangements and the order shall not be published.

The parties are united in the hope that their children now be able to live their lives undisturbed and that they will not be spared any further publicity.

Lady Lucan, who was present throughout the hearing, left later by the judge's escort accompanied by three Scotland Yard detectives. She was taken to her home, where armed detectives have been ordered to guard the premises day and night. Telephone calls to the house are being monitored by the police.

Police along the south coast plan total 1 in frogmen during the weekend to search treacherous coasts and rock pools while others with dogs will search the cliff tops.

Man in court today on explosion charge

From Arthur Osman

A man recently living in Birmingham is to appear before Coventry magistrates today accused under the Explosive Substances Act, 1883.

Raymond Francis McLaughlin, aged 23, of Sydenham Road, Spalding, Lincolnshire, was charged yesterday that in Coventry on November 14 he unlawfully and maliciously caused an explosion of a nature likely to endanger life or cause serious injury to property.

Mr McLaughlin was interviewed by the police after the explosion in Coventry city centre on Thursday night which killed Mr James McDade, aged 28.

A native of Belfast, he came to Britain five years ago and was living in the Sparkhill district of Birmingham but declined to give any further information about himself other than to say he was not a man of the same name as an early stage of the charge at Strabane last year. Mr McDade was decapitated in the explosion.

An explosive device had gone off adjoining the city's main telephone exchange at

8.25 pm, although it is understood that a timing device on the device was due to explode about 10.30 pm.

The Provisional IRA, in a statement later from Dublin, said: "The IRA regret to announce the accidental death of Lieutenant J. F. McDade in Coventry last week and extend to his wife and family their sincere sympathy."

The announcement spoke the name as "McDaid".

Mr McLaughlin lives in a small terrace house in Sydenham Road, Spalding, and has been in the country for 15 months. The area has a large Irish community. The only Mrs McLaughlin left the house yesterday with a postwoman to go to a corner shop.

The police moved into the house in the early hours of the morning and were making searches well into the day. The McLaughlins shared the accommodation with three other Irishmen.

Mr Maurice Buck, Assistant Chief Constable of Coventry, said that there had been much police activity throughout the night, particularly in the Birmingham area, although it was unlikely anyone involved in this would be the subject of a charge.

Discharge for pensions protest brothers

Two old soldiers told Alder shot magistrates yesterday why they tried to stage an Army pensions protest at the end of an Aldershot march-past watched by the Queen.

Herbert and Alan Nicholson, brothers, who during 23 and 24 years' Army service saw action in Malaya, Borneo and Egypt, tried to unfurl a protest banner as a parade of 600 old soldiers before the Queen on July 15.

Mr Herbert Nicholson, aged 48, told the court that after the incident he wrote to the Queen: "We promise, my brother and I, that at no time did we intend to offend you personally."

The brothers, who spent committing a nuisance by using the banner, were given absolute discharges.

Escaped IRA man caught

Samuel O'Hare, the second of the 19 Provisional IRA men who escaped from Portland jail in August, was recaptured in the Irish Republic early yesterday.

Mr O'Hare, aged 25, an explosives expert, was found hiding behind petrol pumps in Dundalk. He was transferred to the Bridewell, in Dublin.

Security forces in the North believe that others who escaped have been involved in recent IRA operations against the Army.

Teachers' reports expected by Christmas

The Houghton Committee's report on teachers' pay and professional structure is expected before Christmas, Mr Rose, Secretary of State for Scotland, said in the House of Commons yesterday (Parliamentary report, page 4).

By the beginning of December, he said, the committee would have been asked to recommend a flat rate sum on account for all teachers, including those in Scotland, in the new year.

Mr Prentice, Secretary of State for Education, said in the House that students who were accepted by universities and polytechnics but who did not have two A levels would soon be able to qualify for a mandatory grant. At present their grants were at the discretion of the local authorities.

Mr Prentice said that since 1962 legislation had made mandatory grants for students dependent on educational qualifications. He continued: "We propose to remove that dependence from most of the field of higher education, and substitute the simple rule that the student should have been accepted for the university by the authorities concerned."

Warning on cutbacks: Mr Conrad Rainbow, county education officer for Lancashire, said in London yesterday that grammar schools would have to be closed, adult and youth centres greatly reduced, and teachers would be unemployed unless the Government could meet the cost of inflation.

Mr Rainbow said that support grant negotiations take into account an inflation rate which is running between 20 and 30 per cent in education, plus committed growth of 2 per cent and the likely cost of teacher pay rises, that was the "biggest cutback" since the war, and probably this century. We shall be forced into making some very unpleasant decisions.

Union officials jailed for three years

Douglas Macleod, an engineering union branch chairman, and Thomas Dunn, his former secretary, were each jailed for three years for failing to disclose Glasgow yesterday for three years for taking part in a plot to swing the result of a union election.

Mr Macleod, of Cantislaw Drive, and Mr Dunn, of Laurence Road, Glasgow, were each found guilty of failing to disclose forging more than 200 signatures during a ballot to elect Scottish delegates to the union's court of final appeal on August 13 last year.

Mr Macleod, chairman, and Mr Dunn, secretary, of the Glasgow branch of the United Engineering Workers' No. 1, also denied certifying return sheets showing that candidate John Byrne, a Labour Party member, had received 214 votes, when in fact he had received 214 votes.

Lord Wheatley said: "You have brought the union as your branch into disrepute. You have been convicted of a crime which I can only describe as a deliberate and barefaced fraud."

"Your offence involved deliberate forgery and the uttering of these forgeries in pursuance of a deeply laid plot."

Mr Neil Gow, QC, for the defence, said both men had been misled by officials for many years. The defence was committed through foolishness. Neither appreciated the consequences of his action.

Helicopter crashes

Squadron Leader Keith Calver, aged 30, and Pilot Officer John Jenkins, aged 24, were both killed when a Sikorski HO4S helicopter crashed on a hillside near the village of Puma, Hampshire, yesterday.

Nothing for Britain in new French plan for EEC aid

From Christopher Walker

An important initiative on the vexed question of the EEC's financial assistance fund was launched yesterday in Dublin by M Chirac, the French Prime Minister, during two hours of talks with leading members of the Irish Government.

Disagreement over the latest proposals for the size and distribution of the regional aid fund had threatened to upset French plans to hold an EEC summit meeting in Paris early next month.

During his meeting with Mr Cosgrave, the Irish Prime Minister, and Dr FitzGerald, the Foreign Minister, M Chirac put forward a plan for a smaller temporary fund of one or two years' duration which would be restricted to the two main underdeveloped regions, Ireland and Italy.

The existing proposals are for a permanent fund of 700m, which would be shared over a three-year period in differing ratios between the Nine. No indication was given yesterday about the size of the temporary

fund, but obviously it would be less expensive.

Until yesterday the Irish and Italian Governments had been threatening to boycott the summit unless they were given assurances that an adequate regional fund would emerge from it. Although no official comment was available last night, it was understood that the Irish Government will now attend.

The French Prime Minister emphasized that the final decision would rest with the Dublin Government. "I think that the summit will be positive and I think that the Irish Government will be pleased," he told a news conference.

Outlining his suggestion, M Chirac said: "My idea is first to have a temporary solution and the first idea I proposed is to have a fund confined to Ireland and Italy because they are the first priorities; no one can contest that."

He explained that the temporary fund would satisfy French aspirations because it would combine the economic necessity of restricting the cost

of membership with that of trying to put all countries on the same economic level.

The temporary fund would run one or two years while discussions continued about methods of establishing some permanent fund. Over the past few years it has been argued that the EEC should subjects inside the EEC. There are wide disagreements among members about how the fund should be organized.

In Dublin it is felt that the main obstacle to the new French initiative is likely to come from the British, who would not benefit in any way. Under the current proposals, not yet ratified, Britain would have received 28 per cent of the total.

M Chirac made it clear that his plan for a temporary fund was an early stage proposal that would be put to all members for consideration.

The two Prime Ministers spent much time discussing their common dispute with Britain over contested rights to the waters of the Celtic Sea in the important field of energy.

It was agreed that the French would hold more detailed talks about the possibility of providing finance and expertise to help the Irish to exploit their deposits of oil and natural gas.

Answering questions, M Chirac strongly attacked British attempts to renegotiate the EEC entry terms. "We do not think it is possible to renegotiate so young a treaty, which has been very seriously made and which gives very important advantages to everybody."

He emphasized the importance of the British Government making its position clear as early as possible. Although the French would be disappointed if Britain decided to pull out, he made it clear that the French were not prepared to make any sacrifices to encourage Britain to stay.

The two days' official visit gave the Irish Government a welcome opportunity to rehearse its little-used official reception procedure in preparation for next year, when for the first time it will take over the presidency of the Council of Ministers for six months.

Scotland's best hope lies in Europe, Mr Thomson says

From Ronald Faux

Mr George Thomson, European Economic Community Commissioner for Regional Affairs, said in Edinburgh yesterday that the best hope for the Scottish people lay with Europe. He told a convention of royal burghs that the growing spirit of self-reliance which North Sea had inspired should not tempt Scots into turning their backs on the opportunities offered by British membership of the European communities.

Mr Thomson, a former Labour MP for Dundee, East, said the most exciting and striking thing about returning to Scotland today was the new sense of self-confidence and self-reliance that had been inspired by the prospects of oil and a substantial devolution of power.

"We must not be blinded by the oil boom, for the oil will run dry one day," he said. "We must regard the oil as a bonus which will help us while it lasts, and we must do a lot of other things at the same time to strengthen Scotland's economy."

If Scotland remained in the community it would have a strong attraction for American and Japanese investors. He knew American firms who had set up in Scotland solely because it seemed the best base for selling in the 250 million community market.

He was inside the tariff barrier and outside the language barrier. If Britain were to have a tariff barrier between itself and its Continental neighbours other American firms would simply go elsewhere, he said.

It had always seemed to him that Scotland in the EEC was less peripheral than Scotland in the United Kingdom alone, given its good European communications and the Clyde-Forth "land bridge". As well as being a British assisted area, Scotland would be treated as a priority region for investment by the EEC.

He went on: "In the context of the oil question can I put the final nail in the coffin of the myth that Scotland's benefits from North Sea oil might be threatened by EEC membership? It is absolutely

clear from the treaty that oil and gas reserves belong entirely to the country concerned that the country is completely free to derive the economic benefits by taxation or by nationalization."

He did not think the prospect of devolution to Scotland should be regarded as conflicting with the case for Scotland being within the community. He continued: "I am well aware that over-centralization of political power can lead to over-centralization of economic activity, as has surely happened in the case of Paris and London. I think it is significant that the Federal Republic, which is the most politically decentralized state in Europe, has also achieved perhaps the best economic equilibrium."

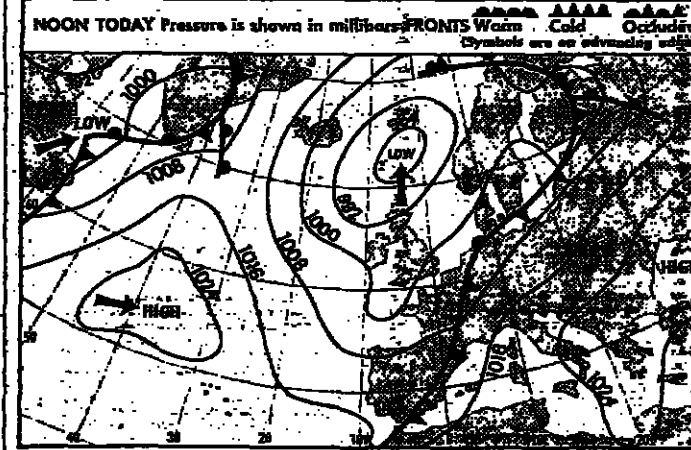
He was determined that determined that development of European communities should not add a new centralization, which would simply reinforce the centralized systems of member states. "On the contrary, we must devise our policies that they always give a priority to

the basic need to achieve a better geographical balance across Europe of human activity, whether it be political or economic."

Mr Thomson said: "The world is going to be a very dangerous place over the coming years and we will face major problems of worldwide inflation, of raw materials shortages, of food shortages and of worldwide balance of payments problems. The chances of a successful solution to those problems are much greater for a country within the collective economic security of the European community. That is why I am more convinced than ever that the best hope for the Scottish people lies in Europe."

Oil on target: A meeting of the Edinburgh Development Council was told yesterday by Mr John Smith, Secretary of State at the Department of Energy, that Britain was on target for self-sufficiency in oil by 1980. He said that 100 million tons of oil could be produced from the British sector of the North Sea by then.

Weather forecast and recordings



Today	Tomorrow	30-day forecast
<p>Sun rises: 7.20 am Moon rises: 9.50 am Sun sets: 4.11 pm Moon sets: 6.2 pm</p> <p>First Quarter: November 21. Lighting up: 4.39 pm to 6.53 am. High water: London Bridge, 2.49 am (23.6ft); 9.59 pm, 7.3m (23.8ft); Avonmouth, 8.19 am (23.8ft); Dover, 12.24 am, 6.5m (21.4ft); 7.11 pm, 7.1m (23.4ft); 7.23 pm, 7.2m (23.5ft); 12.20 am, 6.7m (22.8ft).</p> <p>A depression N of Scotland will move slowly N and fill. A shallow depression SW England will move slowly NE but will also fill.</p> <p>Area forecasts: London, SE, SW, E, central S, Central N, England, East Angles, Midlands, Channel-Islands, Wales: occasional showers and bright intervals. Wind mainly SW, light to strong, decreasing to moderate, max temp 10°C (50°F). NW and NE England, Lake District, Isle of Man: sunny intervals, scattered showers; wind SW, light to strong, decreasing to moderate, max temp 10°C (50°F).</p> <p>Outlook for tomorrow and Monday: sunny intervals and showers, chiefly in W at first; temp near normal.</p>	<p>Sun rises: 7.21 am Moon rises: 10.35 am Sun sets: 4.9 pm Moon sets: 6.2 pm</p> <p>First Quarter: November 21. Lighting up: 4.39 pm to 6.53 am. High water: London Bridge, 2.49 am (23.6ft); 9.59 pm, 7.3m (23.8ft); Avonmouth, 8.19 am (23.8ft); Dover, 12.24 am, 6.5m (21.4ft); 7.11 pm, 7.1m (23.4ft); 7.23 pm, 7.2m (23.5ft); 12.20 am, 6.7m (22.8ft).</p> <p>A depression N of Scotland will move slowly N and fill. A shallow depression SW England will move slowly NE but will also fill.</p> <p>Area forecasts: London, SE, SW, E, central S, Central N, England, East Angles, Midlands, Channel-Islands, Wales: occasional showers and bright intervals. Wind mainly SW, light to strong, decreasing to moderate, max temp 10°C (50°F). NW and NE England, Lake District, Isle of Man: sunny intervals, scattered showers; wind SW, light to strong, decreasing to moderate, max temp 10°C (50°F).</p> <p>Outlook for tomorrow and Monday: sunny intervals and showers, chiefly in W at first; temp near normal.</p>	<p>The Meteorological Office has issued the following forecast for the next five days of weather: cold but less settled weather than of late, but probably be a renewal of milder weather. The weather is likely to be more unsettled, giving a short dry period, probably N to E winds, are also expected. The first half of December probably be colder, relative average, than the second half. November, but mean temp for month is expected to average in all districts. Total fall will probably be over 10°C (50°F) in most districts. The weather is likely to be more unsettled, giving a short dry period, probably N to E winds, are also expected. The first half of December probably be colder, relative average, than the second half. 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Grants to encourage the old not to turn off central heating

By Pat Healy

Social Services Correspondent

Some old people will get heating allowances automatically under new criteria published yesterday by the Department of Health and Social Security. It is hoped that the new rules will encourage elderly people to use their central heating this winter, as the extra cost should be met.

Many old people risk hypothermia in winter because they fear using their central heating fully. Social workers and other advisers are being urged by the department to help them to claim heating allowances.

Until now, allowances for people in centrally heated accommodation have depended on by how much their fuel bills exceed £1.60 a week, wherever they live. Under the new rules social security officers will use as the criterion the local average figure for central heating consumption.

If, for example, the average for the type of accommodation used by the claimant works out at £2 a week, a heating allowance of 40p will be awarded. The sum is the difference between £1.60, which is regarded as a reasonable figure to spend on heating costs, and the average local figure.

Where old people are receiving heating allowances the amount will be adjusted to meet the new criteria. Others who might be eligible are expected to be identified through visits by social security staff. But people who may be eligible can still claim if they are not known to be in need of extra heating help or if their fuel bills are higher than the average for the area.

Two other changes are in-

cluded in the new rules. First, the presence of a working non-dependent in the household will no longer disqualify people from claiming heating allowances. That will help elderly people living in their sons' or daughters' houses and families with working teenage children.

Secondly, the lowest rate of heating addition, of 40p a week in accommodation not centrally heated, will become available on grounds of ill health, not simply restricted mobility caused by illness or disability.

At present 29 per cent of all pensioners receiving supplementary benefit are also getting heating allowances. If the proportion rises substantially as a result of the new rules, heating allowances may be withdrawn in favour of an increase in the supplementary benefit scale rates.

That would happen, as has occurred before with other extra expenses, because if most pensioners received heating allowances the need would have to be recognized as general rather than exceptional. Heating allowances are paid only on the basis of proof of exceptional need, because the supplementary benefit scale rates are supposed to cover normal heating costs.

The change could be made by increasing the long-term rates paid to all pensioners on supplementary benefits and younger beneficiaries who have been receiving benefit for two years or more. That would cover most sick and disabled people as well, whose heating needs are not always recognized at present, although ill health and disability are the main criteria for awarding heating allowances.

Department figures show that 22 per cent of people on supplementary benefits receive heating allowances.

Girl of eight attacked by former detective

Gordon Maxwell Bartlett, aged 47, a former detective sergeant who spent 25 years in the Metropolitan Police until last May and received four commendations, was jailed at the Central Criminal Court yesterday for a total of six years.

Mr Bartlett, of Douglas Road, Tolworth, Surrey, had pleaded guilty to taking a girl aged eight from her father, indecently assaulting her, and maliciously inflicting grievous bodily harm. A plea of not guilty to causing the girl grievous bodily harm with intent was accepted.

Mr Nicholas Valios, for the prosecution, said that on 5.45 pm on September 7 last, Catherine Robbins, aged 12, of West Hill, Epsom, Surrey, refused a lift from a man in a car. She noted the car number and told her father, who wrote it down, when she arrived home.

A few minutes later a girl aged eight left her grandmother's house. Mr Bartlett approached her, said he was looking for a girl reported missing and told her to get into a car.

He ordered her to get undressed to be searched and took her to Renscombe Common near Dorking, where he forced her to commit an indecent act before driving off. The girl was found by a woman motorist.

Mr Bartlett's car number was given to the police by Mr Robbins, and Mr Bartlett was picked out by Catherine Robbins at an identity parade. Later Mr Bartlett admitted the matter, saying that he was disgusted with himself, Mr Valios added.

Mr Bartlett was sentenced to 12 months' imprisonment for abducting the girl, two years for indecently assaulting her and three years for maliciously inflicting grievous bodily harm, all the sentences to run consecutively.



Mrs Anne Kennedy advising Mrs Lydia Mercer yesterday in a class at Withington Hospital, Manchester.

Creative art holds the elixir

From John Chatteris

Manchester

Old people are being taught and encouraged to paint creatively twice a week in the Department of Geriatric Medicine at the University Hospital of South Manchester. So much interest is being shown nationally in the project and in a similar one at Guy's Hospital, London, that the subject is to be held

at Manchester University Medical School today. Its aim is to interest other institutions for old people, in the hope that they will start similar classes, and to stimulate specialist interest among art teachers.

The teacher at the class in Manchester, whose members' ages range from 80 to 93 and most of whom suffer some physical disability, is Mrs Anne Kennedy, aged 34, who also teaches art in an infants' school. She says her main objective is to encourage the old people to develop their own styles.

Many, she says, find it difficult to believe at first that they can still work creatively but soon overcome their shyness on

being presented with a blank piece of paper and simple subjects such as a vase of nasturtium leaves or a bowl of fruit to work on.

Miss Annie McLoughlin, aged 84, who was completing a crayon drawing of a woman model who posed for the class last week, said she never learnt to paint or draw, nor even at school, which she "didn't often go to".

Three craft classes and a music session are also provided at the geriatric unit in the Manchester hospital.

Doctors specializing in geriatric treatment are finding that such activities give old people a new interest in life and a sense of identity through achievement.

Ex-miners' families to lose tied homes

From David Leigh

Nuneaton

The efforts of the National Coal Board to raise production since the rise in oil prices has led to a plan to evict families from tied colliery houses in Nuneaton. After protests from the local council and government mediation, the board agreed to slow the rate of evictions but Warwickshire county social work department has prepared contingency plans for emergency hostels. The board says it will need a hundred houses a year in the area to attract skilled miners into the Warwickshire long-life pits.

The board announced this summer that it would evict at least 70 families from pit houses occupied by former miners who had left the industry. Of 1,600 tied houses in the area, about 300 are in that category. Another 300 are occupied by retired or disabled miners or widows. The board says it will not try to evict those, although it may try to persuade old people in large houses to take other accommodation.

Nuneaton District Council has a growing waiting list of more than 2,500 families. The council says it is impossible to re-house so many. Only 15 houses are becoming available each month. The board has a legal right to evict as many non-serving occupants from tied houses as it likes.

After a joint conference with the Department of the Environment in London a compromise was reached. The board has agreed that only six families a month need vacate the houses until Christmas. A joint review body has been organized to monitor the situation.

"It is a very grave social problem," Mr James Dickinson, the Mayor of Nuneaton and chairman of the housing committee, said. The council was trying to buy private property to meet the need.

The board denies emphatically suggestions that it is willing to make people homeless. It had always been a humane employer, Mr George Lindley, deputy director of the south Midlands region of the board, said. Although former workers had previously been allowed to stay freely in pit houses, he said, the industry has changed its demands had changed. The geographical requirements for mining were unique.

People would be persuaded to take alternative accommodation as it became available, Mr Lindley said. He hoped the need for formal evictions might also be mostly overcome.

But some of the tenants who are to be displaced are anxious to go through an anxious time.

Mr Richard Horton lives in Bermuda Village, a double row of terrace houses on the out-

skirts of Nuneaton at the end of a road beyond the Coventry city refuse tip. He is 44, with a wife and three children, and was made redundant at a pit. He then moved to another pit five miles from Bermuda Village and tried to get a house. He had been unsuccessfully on the council waiting list since his marriage, he said.

Eighteen months ago he left the pit because he was leaving home at 5 am and not returning until 4.30 pm, he said. No one imagined that the houses would be required in the state of the industry then. All that happened was that his rate was raised by £1 to £3.60.

He received an eviction notice this summer, which was approved in court. It has not yet been put into effect and he is hoping for special consideration for a council mortgage. His wife has had to take a job to finance this.

"I did not know what was going to happen," he said. "At one point social services were talking to me about a residential centre, or that my wife and I would have to go into bed and breakfast. You are bound to be at a loss when it happens."

Shelter, in a report on tied housing published on Wednesday, said colliery cottages ought to be placed on the open market. The plan is to place the houses on the open market, he said. They lacked security, especially to those still living in them who had left the industry.

Group hopes to build private hospitals

By John Roper

Medical Reporter

An organization called the Independent Hospital Group has been formed to coordinate the provision of private hospitals for patients and doctors outside the National Health Service. It expects that members will contribute funds to build hospitals, but in addition wings to existing private hospitals and provide more beds for acute surgical and medical cases.

The initiative in forming the organization has been taken by the British United Provident Fund, the biggest of the private health insurance schemes. All organizations interested in private medicine, including 50 independent private hospitals, have been asked for their views.

The basic objects of the organization, which has been set up as

a direct result of the Government's decision to phase out pay beds in this parliamentary session, will be to maintain and provide facilities for private patients and for doctors who wish to practise privately, if only part-time.

It points out that the private sector in medicine, not as a rival but as an alternative to the NHS, at least in some areas of need, the group thinks that the necessary money, which will amount to several million pounds, will be found. It points out in a circular letter to potential members that it is essential to avoid duplication and waste of resources.

Members of the organization would not compete for a new hospital site, would pool money to meet a particular local need and investigate the possibility of hiring expensive equipment from the NHS when it is not in use.

Jail for PCs who stole

Three Merseyside police constables who were called to a burglary of a shop in Upper Stanhope Street, Liverpool, stole £36 of food, including 13 dozen eggs, Mr Richard Nicholson for the prosecution, said at Liverpool Magistrates' Court.

John William Kay, aged 37, of Mather Avenue, Liverpool; Alan Clark, aged 31, of Rothley Avenue, Runcorn; and Neil Dixon Ingham, aged 31, of Nail Dixon Lane, Lathom, Lancashire, pleaded guilty. Each was jailed for six months.

In brief

Opera dispute settled

Opera production is to be resumed "as early as possible" next week at the London Coliseum after an announcement yesterday of agreement between the English National Opera Company and the National Association of Theatrical and Kite Employees (our Arts Reporter writes).

Mr John Snape, the company's finance director, said it was estimated that the dispute, which closed the theatre 10 days ago, had cost £30,000, but it had been possible to make some savings.

Dublin arms charges

Three young men were charged in the Special Criminal Court in Dublin yesterday with possessing hand grenades, revolvers and ammunition - at Coolock, Dublin, on Thursday. They were Desmond Grehan and Anthony Ballantine, both of Monaghan, and Seadhna O'Kelly, of Kilbarrack, Dublin.

Father jailed

Edward Bernard Baker, aged 29, of Shelley Crescent, Mayhill, Swansea, was sentenced at Cardiff Crown Court yesterday to 18 months' imprisonment after pleading guilty to charges of unlawfully killing each of his two children in a fire.

Airport fire charge

A security officer has been charged with arson at Heathrow airport, London, after a fire in the ground floor of the No 2 terminal building earlier this week. He is to appear at Uxbridge Magistrates' Court on Monday.

Decree for Lady Forbes

The five-year marriage of Lord and Lady Forbes ended in divorce yesterday when she was granted a decree nisi by Judge Bolland in the Divorce Court.

£53,000 awarded to UDR man

A part-time Ulster Defence Regiment man, injured when his Land-Rover was blown up by terrorists, was awarded £53,000 compensation at Tyrone County Court yesterday. Lance Corporal John Harrison Boyd, aged 30, a farmer of Brookvale, Clogher, Co Tyrone, is a paralysed arm and a serious leg injury and has undergone a marked personality change, the court was told.

More blackmail charges against dustmen

More blackmail charges were brought against Kensington and Chelsea dustmen at Marlborough Street Magistrates' Court, London, yesterday when three more were remanded on bail until December 6.

Daniel McDermott, aged 62, of Merthwold Road, Kensington, and Peter Key, aged 44, of Waterford Road, Fulham, are accused of demanding with menaces £10 from Christopher Hunter at La Popote Restaurant, Walton Street, Chelsea, by threatening not to collect refuse.

The third dustman, Leonard Miller, aged 41, of Winsham Grove, Battersea, is similarly charged with demanding £1 from Dorothy McGlinchey, at Elystan Street, Chelsea, and £1.50 from Gerald Crammer, in the King's Road.

A total of 37 dustmen from the royal borough have been arrested on various charges.

Manager's 'trial' withdrawn

Employees of Dowry Seals Ltd, of Newtown Poyw, yesterday withdrew their threat to put their manager "on trial" and agreed to end their 11-day strike so that a pay claim could be negotiated.

On Wednesday the strike committee announced that a workers' tribunal would "try" Mr Michael Davies, factory manager, on a number of "charges".

Turner exhibition

Lawrence Gowing's second article to mark the opening of the Turner bicentenary exhibition at the Royal Academy appears tomorrow in *The Sunday Times Magazine*. He writes about the different aspects of the phenomenal nineteenth century artist. There are 10 plates in full colour.

Accused 'claimed five hits on troops'

Sean O'Connell, one of the three men accused of killing an Army colonel in Northumberland, claimed to have been involved in five "hits" on British troops in Belfast, a policeman told the jury yesterday. Mr O'Connell, aged 44, an Irishman, said he had been a member of the IRA since 1967, it was stated.

Det Sergeant Denis Cleugh said that Mr O'Connell made his claim while being driven from the Percy Arms Hotel, at Omeagh, Northumberland, where he worked, to a police station at Hexham.

Sergeant Cleugh said Mr O'Connell told him: "I had a revolver and I shot the soldier in Leeson Street, off Divis Street, near the Falls Road." Mr O'Connell claimed the soldier was a member of the IRA and was shot early in December last year.

The detective said the accused man added: "We hit a patrol the previous June in the Falls Road. A few of us fired on a patrol. We all had Thompsons (sub-machineguns).

We waited until the Brits came up the road and emptied the Thompsons on them. I saw four of them fall, but I don't know if any of them was killed. We ran away."

Sergeant Cleugh said Mr O'Connell denied ever using bombs and said he was a member of the IRA's "C Company", which was involved only with guns.

Three men are accused of murdering Lieutenant-Colonel John Stevenson, commanding officer of the Omeagh Army training camp, on the doorstep of his home on April 8 last.

Mr O'Connell, of Sulgrave Road, Washington, Co Durham; Raymond Keenan, aged 34, an Irishman, of Stapleton Road, Bristol; and Barry Reid, aged 23, a civilian worker at the camp, of Brierley Gardens, Omeagh, have all pleaded guilty to the charge. Mr O'Connell is also charged with the attempted murder of two detectives.

Sergeant Cleugh told the court that when Mr O'Connell was asked why he shot the colonel, he said "I had been ordered to". He added later:

"If I had not killed him they would have killed either me or members of my family. You don't question the orders you get."

When Mr O'Connell was asked whether he intended to commit the murder, he replied that he only knew his superior as Tom. He received his instructions by telephone or letter. He collected the gun after receiving a key in the post for a left luggage locker at Newcastle Central station.

Sergeant Cleugh said he asked Mr O'Connell about the wounded detectives and the reply was: "They are not dead. Anyway, I thought they belonged to the UDA and were coming for me." When it was pointed out that the detectives were unarmed, he said: "Well that's the chance they take, isn't it?"

Det Inspector John Boyer agreed with Mr Angus Strang, QC, for the defence of Mr O'Connell, that his inquiries showed that most of Mr O'Connell's claims about his links with the IRA were rubbish. The trial continues on Monday.

£2,000 fine on hotel man who evaded VAT

Barry Airey, an hotel keeper, of Sussex Gardens, Paddington, London, was fined £2,000 at Marylebone Magistrates' Court yesterday for evading payment of value-added tax at his two hotels. He admitted three summonses under the Finance Act, 1972, believed to be the first to be brought by the Customs and Excise.

The admitted evading £1,600 tax, two-thirds of his real liability, and making false declarations for his hotels, which cater for businessmen and students.

Mr William Hill, for the prosecution, said that as well as evading payment of the 10 per cent tax, the defendant had charged it to customers.

Brunel centre

A Special Report on Thamesdown on October 18 contained two pictures of the Brunel shopping centre, part of phase one of the traffic-free shopping precinct designed by Douglas Stephen & Partners. Chartered Architects, opened in March, 1973.

Survey shows heavy fall in fodder supplies

By Hugh Clayton
Agricultural Correspondent

A cut of almost a third in supplies of hay and straw in some areas and a steady increase in calf slaughtering were announced yesterday by the Ministry of Agriculture. The worst shortages of hay were in areas that usually had enough to spare for other regions.

A survey by the ministry, advanced and enlarged after farmers claimed that a shortage of fodder and depressed markets would condemn many animals to malnutrition or starvation this winter, found that average hay production in England and Wales was 14 per cent lower than last year. In the South-east it had dropped 30 per cent.

The National Farmers' Union said: "The survey has fully confirmed our fears that there

Scottish aim of lump sum for teachers by end of December

House of Commons

MR ROSS, Secretary of State for Scotland, in a statement about teachers' pay, said: Following a meeting of the Houghton Committee yesterday the Secretary of State for Education and Science (Mr Prentice) and I last night received further information from Lord Houghton about the progress of the committee which is reviewing the pay of teachers in England, Wales and Scotland. Lord Houghton told me that he confidently hopes to complete the report before Christmas.

Moreover, the committee think that the best way to determine the broad basis of their recommendations by about the beginning of December and they expect at that stage to be able to suggest a rate of pay which would not conflict with their conclusions, which could be paid to teachers by the end of December or early thereafter, depending on local arrangements.

In Scotland, it means that as soon as I receive at the beginning of December from Lord Houghton the figure which he has in mind, I shall make it available to the Scottish Teachers Salaries Committee for their consideration. If the Salaries Committee agree that such a payment should be made to teachers, education authorities will be authorized to make these payments, and I am sure with great anxiety, if at all possible, to include them in the December salary payments.

This will, of course, be a payment made at a later stage than the committee at a later stage will have to consider the whole range of the recommendations of the full review which will be in mind.

MR EDWARD TAYLOR (Glasgow, Cathcart, C) As it is generally accepted that the Houghton Committee will recommend a substantial increase in teachers' pay, why, on earth, has Mr Ross not been able to make the statement earlier when it could have been a guarantee of securing peace and harmony with teachers? Coming at this stage, after weeks of militancy, it looks once again like a triumph for militancy.

An educational relations in Scotland have sunk to an all-time low. He could not serve Scottish education by resigning forthwith. (Labour protests.)

MR ROSS—Mr Taylor is known in Scotland as the 30-30 minister: he knows more about resigning

and going back than anyone. There is no one who deplores what has happened in Scotland more than I do. I hope this will enable the teachers' pay, said: Following a meeting of the Houghton Committee yesterday the Secretary of State for Education and Science (Mr Prentice) and I last night received further information from Lord Houghton about the progress of the committee which is reviewing the pay of teachers in England, Wales and Scotland. Lord Houghton told me that he confidently hopes to complete the report before Christmas.

MR THORPE (North D.L.)—Is he satisfied, at this stage, that the local authorities have the necessary machinery to make the arrangements? Without prejudging the outcome of the Houghton Committee's recommendations to the whole range of the recommendations, which has been mentioned, and to prejudge that that figure, do agree this will present strains upon already local government finances?

Will he have talks with Chancellor and others to see the way forward? Will he be for local authorities, this could be an award of cash backing? Does this apply to England and Wales?

MR ROSS—Yes, but arrangements are not a matter for Finance and the Interim Committee. I am sure with great anxiety, if at all possible, to include them in the December salary payments.

MR CHRISTOPHER (Lewisham, West, Lab)—Will coordinate closely with the Government and the Education Committee? If it should so, the vast majority of teachers get this increase in pay, we would have a situation as serious as in Ireland.

MR ROSS—The structure pay in Scotland and elsewhere is a matter for the Government and the Education Committee. We have different committees dealing with this matter, sure Mr Prentice will take account of the situation in Scotland. MR PRENTICE, in a reply, welcomed the comment and said, I am a member of the Education Committee and the Pelham Committee of it so that they see fit, consider their arrangements.

Modest extension of mandatory grants

MR PRENTICE, Secretary of State for Education and Science (Newham, North East, Lab), moving the second reading of the Education Bill said everything pointed to the successful completion of the new teachers' award in two stages, with the first stage being fairly close. The implementation of the Houghton report will be the biggest advance in the pay and status of teachers since the war.

At an estimated cost of £700,000 in 1975, there would be a modest extension of mandatory grants to a modest extent. For £100,000 in a full year, there would be a new system of state grants for full residential colleges. At a cost of about £1.5m in a full year, there would be a new system of state grants for full residential colleges.

The Bill made three modest extensions to the mandatory principle. It related to the new two-year award for higher education and to the category of Higher National Diploma. About 17,000 students were taking this course, but only 14,000 were getting awards from education authorities. Many of the remainder needed and deserved the mandatory awards.

There were also making awards to students in the education system. Under the 1962 Act mandatory awards depended on educational qualifications. The Bill proposed to remove that condition from most of the field of higher education and substitute a simple rule that the student should have been accepted by the university or college for a course.

They were retaining it, however, for those categories of courses which were equivalent to degree level, would be given considerable discussion about the need to go further. The National Union of Students had argued that the discretion should be left to the awarding authorities and that there should be the universal provision of mandatory awards.

Here they came up against the cost of moving over to a mandatory system would be about £200m a year so it was out of the question. The NUS moved from the sphere of reasoned argument to rent the votes and tactics of demonstration.

The Bill increased to 85 per cent the grants for voluntary schools for capital work. They had been 80 per cent. The 15 per cent the schools had to bear between £5m and £7m. Every time the proportion of state aid would be higher, they were calling into question the way the system. The Government and the Opposition agreed that there was a genuine dilemma here.

MR ST JOHN-STEVES (Chelmsford, C) said he would like discussion done away with or less of circulars urging education authorities to see comparable courses got covered. The education system should be related to the level of work being done. He was the level of discretionary award to be the same for the country.

He had been given a sharp by the decision of Oxford University that in order to achieve parity in the education system for lower educational standards from those children coming from comprehensive schools. This was a disaster for the education system. It was these schools that the Secretary of State was anxious to do away with.

MR TREVOR (Cardiff, Ely, L.) a large number of students not in receipt of mandatory awards to which they were entitled. There were a few disasters. The DES so that they could get money when they needed it.

MR ARMSTRONG, Under Secretary for Education and Science (Durham, North West, Lab) at present a student could only one mandatory award. The DES was a disaster. It was a disaster to open discussions with denominations of a fairly mental kind.

MR ARMSTRONG, Under Secretary for Education and Science (Durham, North West, Lab) at present a student could only one mandatory award. The DES was a disaster. It was a disaster to open discussions with denominations of a fairly mental kind.

Business deferred by lack of a quorum

European Parliament

Strasbourg
The sitting was suspended for 15 minutes. When it resumed there were still fewer than 60 members in the chamber and a decision to postpone the sitting until the next session was taken.

After discussing two further reports on taxes on manufactured tobacco and the production of gas, the Chamber adjourned. The sea transport problems in the Community when Mr Scott-Rodgers suggested that the debate should be adjourned in view of the small number of members present (less than 10).

MR JAMES HILL (United Kingdom, C), rapporteur for the Committee on Regional Policy and Transport, who had intended to introduce a report on permanent links across sea straits within the Community, including the Channel tunnel, supported Mr Scott-Rodgers' suggestion that the debate should not be taken in a matter of a few minutes.

Parliament then endorsed several minor reports set down for vote, but not debate and adjourned until December 9, when there were fewer than 61 MPs present, one-third of the 191 membership.

WEST EUROPE AND OVERSEAS

French Premier denies he is seeking a trial of strength with striking postmen

By Richard Wigg
Paris, Nov 15

Jacques Chirac, the French Prime Minister, today defended publicly his "right to communism" when he rejected trade union criticism of police action yesterday to remove strikers upping postal sorting offices. He denied that the Government was seeking a trial of strength with the postmen to install inevitable trouble with trade unions caused by the postal economic downturn. In an immediate reply by Mr. Georges Séguy and M. Edmond, the Communist and socialist union leaders, was to on their members to demonstrate today in defence of "right to strike".

March was held this evening in Paris in which an estimated 50,000 people took part. A rally there was held by the Government to more realistic as the trade war was only "developing struggle".

Today's demonstrations come next Tuesday's "national day of protest" already led by the unions in support

of the postmen. The National Education Federation representing 300,000 teachers in state schools today announced that following yesterday's police action its members would hold a 24-hour strike on Tuesday. Earlier it had decided not to take part.

There was a slight return to work in some French provincial post offices, but the hard core of strikers in the sorting offices stood firm. In Paris the police refused today from entering the three main sorting offices, but only 1 or 2 per cent of the postmen were back at work there.

M. Chirac was speaking in an interview with the French state radio in Dublin where he has been for 24 hours of talks with the Irish Government on concerning future EEC policy.

Vigorously defending the Government's handling of the strike, now in its fifth week, the Prime Minister said the postmen's action had become an "intolerable constraint on the national interest". The Government would do everything in its power so that the public services could function as well as possible. He said the lengthy negotiations with the postmen's unions were proof of the Government's goodwill.

The Patronat, the French employers' federation, has now entered the dispute, describing the postmen's strike as a stab in the back for the French economy. It called on the Government to arrange urgently a substitute postal service. Presumably this would involve use of the armed forces, who already have been moving all servicemen's mail and that of their families.

The Patronat represents big business. Yesterday representatives of smaller French businesses expressed concern over the damage to the economy as a result of the postmen's strike.

Meanwhile, M. Michel Poniatowski, the Minister of the Interior, who yesterday ordered the police action, tonight announced he was asking the Army to remove rubbish after four days of a strike by the Paris dustmen. As piles of rubbish built up the men today voted to continue their strike.

ories take rise out of EEC east plan

By David Cross
Brussels, Nov 15

Conservative MPs yesterday outflanked their colleagues in the House of Commons in the open Parliament to block immunity plans that would put the price of British bread

in a running battle with the European Commission, the Conservatives tried to postpone a vote on new rules to harmonize rules for the common production, labelling and pricing of yeast.

Explaining British Conservative MPs, Mr. James Scott-Kilmer, their agricultural spokesman, said his group was used to the new rules to cause they would read on the

of many people in Britain. Mr. Scott-Kilmer said the proposals, which the Conservative group tabled 13 amendments to Commission's plans, making harmonization rules

back but to delay a vote, the Socialists called for a vote to see if there was a

ten the count showed that it was not a quorum, it appeared, to the Socialists' view, that, under the European Parliament's rules, all on the issue would have a postponed

Britain opts out of plan for £800m loan to Italy

By Roger Berthoud
Brussels, Nov 15

Britain is expected to opt out of a plan to turn Italy's short-term \$1,884m (£800m) EEC loan into a medium-term three and a half year accommodation. It is due to be discussed by the finance ministers of the Nine in Brussels on Monday.

But Mr. Edmund Dell, the Paymaster General, who will be representing Britain, is likely to indicate the Government's willingness to renew Britain's share of \$500m for at least a further three months, according to reliable sources. This has been extended for three-month periods.

France and Denmark, who also have severe balance of payments problems, may adopt the same approach as Britain. Britain's aim is to avoid reducing the country's reserves by \$500m and tying up the money for three and a half years.

Member states are at liberty to opt out of the medium-term loans under EEC rules. But the West Germans and Benelux countries may regard such a move as a poor augury for Community solidarity on the loan front.

European Commission sources today emphasized the importance of the EEC's first medium-term loan as a precedent. The commission is leaving to the member states the task of drawing up conditions under which the loan will be consoli-

dated. One of these is understood to be that Italy should aim to eliminate its non-oil deficit next year.

The ministers will also discuss a new economic strategy, drawn up by the Commission, calling for a freeze on present levels of private consumption, a boost to export-oriented investment and the transformation of declining sectors of industry, rather than continued subsidies.

The document is expected to form the basis for discussions on inflation, unemployment and the economic aspects of the energy crisis at the proposed EEC summit meeting in Paris next month. The kernel of its argument is that all growth in the economies of the Nine should be used for investment, and that none should go on private consumption.

Four per cent is the expected average growth rate in real terms for the Nine as a whole between 1973 and 1978. It is therefore essential, the Commission says, that none of the increase should go to private consumption, which in 1974 will absorb an estimated 60 per cent of the EEC's gross product.

Against this, investment will account for 24 per cent, public consumption 17 per cent, and this year's expected export surplus 2 per cent. The total of 103 indicates the extent to which the Nine are collectively living on credit.



Three eminent scientists who were among a number made Doctor Honoris Causa at Sorbonne University yesterday. From left, Professor Jerome S. Bruner, of Oxford University, Professor Angel Santos-Ruiz, Madrid Pharmacy University, and Professor C. de Duve, Nobel medicine prizewinner, of Louvain Catholic University.

Split in US delegation to world food conference

By Peter Nichols
Rome, Nov 15

The unlucky world food conference settled down to a long session tonight in an attempt to bring its business to a passable end by tomorrow. This session was preceded by an extraordinary attack from Mr. Earl Butz, the American Secretary of Agriculture, on the three Democratic Party senators who were here officially as congressional advisers to his delegation.

In an angry statement at a press conference, Mr. Butz accused Senator Hubert Humphrey, Senator George McGovern and Senator Richard Clark of having "placed the United States on the defensive" at this conference.

He described their conduct as "unfortunate". In criticizing the American position they were, he said, "trying to make news for themselves". He referred explicitly to the request which they had advanced "and then escalated" of an immediate offer of one million tons of grain to help countries suffering from famine and malnutrition.

That request was forwarded to Washington and refused by President Ford, but the implication of what Mr. Butz said was to extend the responsibility of the Democrats to a more general damaging of the United States standing here.

Mr. Butz then intoned a catalogue of American good works, past and present, in the form of aid, beginning each new paragraph of his list with the refrain: "I did not hear the three Democratic senators saying that..."

UN curb on right to be heard

From Our Own Correspondent
New York, Nov 15

Last night's decision to set a limit on Israel's right to speak in the United Nations debate on Palestine is an indication that the Assembly is a very different occasion from those of previous years.

It shows that the Assembly's majority, consisting of the Arabs, the Africans and their supporters in the Third World, are now taking a much more militant line towards countries with which they disagree. They are prepared to use their votes to silence, or at least limit, those countries—something which could make the United Nations a rather different place from what it has been.

Last Tuesday, the Assembly voted to silence South Africa altogether, at least for this autumn's session. The decision was taken in the wake of the vetoes by Britain, France and the United States on the expulsion of South Africa, and was criticized by them as contrary to the United Nations charter.

Last night, the vote was taken on a proposal by Mr. Bouteflika, the Algerian Foreign Minister and present president of the Assembly, that each country should be limited to one main speech during the

Palestine debate. The limit affects all countries, of course, but was clearly directed against Israel.

Israel had intended to speak, if it felt the need, on each day of the debate, which is intended to last about two weeks. It argued that it needed this chance to express its views several times if it was to be able to balance the arguments of the 20 Arab states.

From now on, Israel will be able to speak on specific occasions under the provision for "right of reply", when it can justify its need to do so. But its speaking time will be limited, and it will have the chance to speak only at the end of the day's session.

Israel officials have been bitterly critical of the Assembly's decision, which they described as a carefully staged move to prevent the Israel case from being expressed fully. They are particularly critical of Mr. Bouteflika, whom they accused of being biased in the use of his office.

There is, in fact, no doubt that Mr. Bouteflika is determined to make maximum use of the opportunities he has as president of the Assembly. He was

at the heart of both this week's moves, against South Africa and Israel, and has been criticized widely on both counts by the Western countries.

He has been criticized, for instance, for giving Mr. Yassir Arafat, the leader of the Palestine Liberation Organization, the protocol treatment reserved normally for the heads of state or government when he addressed the Assembly this week.

In the South African case, he gave a ruling which was the direct opposite of similar rulings in the past by his predecessors since 1970. He ruled that by rejecting the credentials of the South African delegation the Assembly was showing that it refused to have South Africa take part in its proceedings.

In the Israeli case, his proposal was less contestable on strict legal grounds. It has, besides, meant that there will be less repetitive abuse in the debate since, if Israel wanted to speak each day, so did a number of Arab countries.

But a precedent has been set by which a country is deprived of a right which every member state has had until now—that of speaking whenever it felt it needed to.

Warriors in pig war arrested

Port Moresby, Nov 15.—

Baton-wielding riot police today averted a tribal battle when they arrested dozens of heavily armed native warriors in the Papua-New Guinea highlands.

Some 2,000 warriors from the feuding Yami and Gona clans clashed briefly in a war over ownership of a pig, traditional symbol of wealth and prestige.—Reuters.

Soviet arms for Syria 'no contribution to peace'

From Our Correspondent
Tel Aviv, Nov 15

Mr. Rabin, the Israeli Prime Minister, said today that 20 Soviet ships were unloading arms for Syria in Latakia, in Syria. The Prime Minister then commented wryly: "That is no contribution to peace in the Middle East."

Speaking at a luncheon at the

Engineers' Club, Mr. Rabin said the Kremlin would not benefit from fomenting tensions in the region. The Premier said it was not clear whether Damascus would agree to extend the mandate of the United Nations' disengagement observer force between the Syria and Israel troops on the Golan Heights.

eking appoints Foreign Minister with US links

By David Bonavia
Beijing, Nov 15

Chiao Kuan-hua has been named Chinese Foreign Minister. It was announced in a statement in Peking.

Mr. Chiao, who is 60, has been Deputy Foreign Minister since 1964 and succeeds Mr. Chi Fei, whose new functions not yet been defined.

Mr. Chiao has been a familiar figure at the Assembly of the United Nations and a favourite of the United States.

Chiao's promotion may seem timed partly to enable him to meet Dr. Kissinger on terms when he comes to Peking for a four-day visit on November 25 after the Vladivostok summit. This will help a gap which has been

filled by the continuing illness of Mr. Chou, who normally has been expected to have several long sessions with Kissinger.

Chiao, who is one of the most widely travelled Chinese, took a doctorate of



Mr. Chiao Kuan-hua: involved in talks with Dr. Kissinger

philosophy at the University of Tübingen in 1936 and worked for the Communists in Hong Kong between 1946 and 1949.

Mr. Chiao was attacked by extreme Red Guard groups in the cultural revolution but came through the experience unscathed. The announcement of his appointment could possibly mean that the National People's Congress forecast by Chinese officials has already been held secretly, and perhaps outside Peking.

However, the most persistent rumour about the Congress over the past week has been that it will open on Sunday.

Kurdish warning on Moscow threat

By Edward Mortimer
Baghdad, Nov 15

The Kurdish Democratic Party, hard pressed in a civil war against the Iraq Government, accused the International Committee of the Red Cross and United Nations agencies of "betraying their international humanitarian obligations."

It appealed to the world for "all kinds of dietary, medical and moral help and assistance to our people who are fighting for their fundamental legitimate rights."

The party's 71-year-old leader, General Mustafa Barzani, in an interview given jointly to The Times and the Daily Telegraph, also appealed to Britain and other Western countries to "help us morally, politically, militarily and economically, and by any other means."

He urged the West to act in its own interests as well as for humanitarian reasons, in order to counteract Soviet influence in Iraq.

General Barzani, who was a refugee in the Soviet Union from 1947 to 1958, was violently critical of present-day Russian policies in Iraq and the Middle East. He accused the Russians of "pursuing a selfish policy, regardless of cost and of the human misery which they are creating."

He cited their expansion in the Persian Gulf, the special facilities they have been granted in the new Iraq port of Umm al-Qasr, and their interest in Iraq's Rumaila oil fields as indications of their intention to dominate the area.

Speaking at one of his secret

headquarters near Haj Omran, the Iraq side of the Iraq-Iran border, General Barzani said the majority of the Kurds in Iraq, as well as the Kurds, were against the present Baathist rulers. "But what can the majority of the Arabs in Iraq do against this police state?" he asked. "They have no solid organization and all their leaders have been killed, imprisoned, or driven into exile."

"Here comes the point of your help, to check Russian influence in Iraq. This Government is a danger to many other countries. It is working to achieve violent change and complete disruption in the whole area."

and by the people of Iraq; may be a Government, which will realize that it is not by force of arms that this problem can be solved."

Earlier Mr. Masoud Barzani, the general's son, who acts as chief of intelligence, had given us details of Russian military aid to Iraq since 1972. He said, many times the total aid given in the previous 13 years.

"Iraq's strength had increased from one mechanized brigade to about seven, including Soviet BTR armoured troop carriers; from 250 tanks to 1,200; and from 144 military aircraft to about 300, including Tupolev 22s, Sukhoi 20 fighters, bombers and MiG 23s."

The Tupolevs and Sukhois were flown by Russians because the Iraqis had not

yet mastered them. As for the MiG 23, "no Iraqi has yet attempted to fly it."

Mr. Barzani added that the Iraq Army had received huge quantities of phosphorus shells. On some fronts they were now using them exclusively, in spite of the fact that they were banned internationally and worse than napalm in their effects on the human body.

The Russians were also involved, he said, in coordinating infantry advances with artillery action. Sometimes their officers were present at Iraq divisional headquarters. On August 20, when Iraq tanks made an unexpected breakthrough, coming down a steep mountainside to the town of Ruwanduz, the operation had been supervised personally by a Russian, Colonel Alexander Vasiliev, who had been on top of the mountain with Major General Ismail al-Nasimi, the Iraq Chief of Staff.

Mr. Barzani put the number of Russian experts at 1,500 with the Iraq Air Force and 4,000 with the Army. He summed up by saying that Russian influence in Iraq was now "equivalent to, if not greater than, British influence before 1958."

President Tito ends visit to E Germany

Berlin, Nov 15.—President Tito of Yugoslavia and his delegation left East Germany today after a four-day official visit

New Soviet overture to China on disputes

By Edmund Stevens
Moscow, Nov 15

Not willingness to resume talks with China, with the aim of improving their relations, was reaffirmed by Mr. Kirilenko, a member of Politburo and Mr. Leonid Brezhnev's deputy as Party secretary.

Speaking yesterday in Ashkhabad, the capital of Turkmenistan on the fiftieth anniversary of its foundation, Kirilenko summed up policy towards China as "absolute and uncompromising."

In an overture directed at the Soviet Communist Party and against our friends in the West, and at the same time a constant readiness to businesslike talks and to normalize relations between countries on a basis of equality.

The timing of Mr. Kirilenko's remarks may be significant. They came immediately after Peking's congratulatory telegram on the anniversary of the Russian Revolution, which proposed agreements on non-aggression, renunciation of force, affirmation of the status quo, a mutual withdrawal of troops to prevent incidents and a resumption of negotiations on border disputes.

On November 1, Mr. Kosygin, the Prime Minister, speaking within tactical range of Chinese territory at Fuzhou, the capital of Kirghizia, asserted: "We are doing all that depends on us for our border with China to become a border of peace, neighbourly cooperation and friendship between the Soviet and Chinese peoples. This would correspond to the essential interests of both peoples."

Mr. Kosygin then accused the Chinese leaders for the failure to achieve these objectives. The proposals contained in the message from Peking a few days later could be construed as a kind of response to Mr. Kosygin. The main Chinese proposals were deleted from the summary of the Peking message published in the Soviet press.

Possibly this was because the Kremlin had been pondering its next move. Mr. Kirilenko's statement could be the first indication of a reaction; but pending a fuller explanation, observers in Moscow doubt that any real change that could break the Sino-Soviet deadlock has occurred. They believe the Russians would prefer to sit and wait for what they believe will be an early change in the aging Chinese leadership. There is

Lisbon junta may stay in power after elections

By Nicholas Ashford

The Young officers who overthrew the Caetano dictatorship in Portugal last April may remain in power for considerably longer than was originally planned.

A leading member of the regime, Major Vitor Alves, told a press conference in London yesterday that the provisional civilian-military government, which is dominated by members of the Armed Forces Movement (MFA), will remain in office after the elections for a constituent assembly.

He added that it will continue in power until parliamentary and presidential elections take place in September or October and hinted that the MFA may not even return to

barracks after the autumn elections.

He said that, due to the "dynamic" political situation in Portugal, it was hard to predict at the moment what the role of the MFA would be in a year's time. If the people wanted the armed forces to participate in a new parliament, their wishes would have to be considered.

The armed forces, he said, intended to keep a careful watch over political developments in Portugal.

Major Vitor Alves, who is Minister without Portfolio with special responsibilities for defence and information and is also one of the leaders of the powerful coordinating committee of the MFA, was in London on the last leg of a five-nation European tour.

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Evelyn Joll on the Turner Bicentenary
Exhibition which opens at the
Royal Academy, Burlington House today

'The man of talent is like the marksman who hits a mark the others cannot hit, the man of genius is like the marksman who hits a mark they cannot even see to'



Above: Turner on Varnishing Day by S.W. Parrott (1813-1878), from the Ruskin Collection, Reading University. Right: Turner's Keelmen Heaving in Coals by Night, 1835



Turner Bicentenary Exhibition is, far the most important and beautiful exhibition ever to be held in honour of a British artist. It establishes him as unquestionably the greatest painter that Britain has produced and perhaps the one worthy to rank among the great European masters. With all major artists, there are detractors and passionate admirers of Turner's art. At the Royal Academy Exhibition in 1938, two journalists met in the Turner's large painting 'Rain, Steam, and Great Bridge' (now in Boston). One said: 'That is mad' and the other agreed 'He is mad'. This opinion has been repeated a great many times since (in his autobiography Lord Clark tells us that Queen Victoria and George were convinced that Turner was mad), although it is only to say that most contemporary critics of Turner's work were virulent, recognized they were confronted by an artist of quite exceptional gifts. It, however, much Turner's work was abused, there were always a few collectors who were prepared to buy them, these increased after the publication of the first volume of John Ruskin's 'Modern Painters' in 1843. Joseph Gillott, instance, who had made a name from the manufacture of pens, dealt in Turner's work in a big way in the 1840s. Gillott even so far as to buy unseen a picture by T.S. Cooper because he had added some touches on varnishing day, saying 'he would never have done it if it had not been

worth it. The picture is mine at £300 so cross it sold'. Such devotion to Turner would surely have won the approval of Ruskin, Turner's most perceptive, articulate and fervid champion. Yet Ruskin's advocacy led him not only to denigrate unjustly the great landscapists of the past, but also to make claims for Turner which occasionally bordered on the ludicrous, as, for instance, when he wrote of Turner's large painting 'The Battle of Trafalgar' (commissioned by George IV but later given away by him to Greenwich where it still hangs) that 'as a moderate estimate, it is simply worth all the rest of the hospital—ground—walls—pictures and models put together'. The Exhibition, which is a joint venture by the Tate Gallery and the Royal Academy, gives us the opportunity to judge Turner's work afresh. Its scope is enormous: over 600 works by Turner himself, and a further 150 items in the fascinating and brilliantly chosen biographical section. The success of an exhibition on such a scale must depend largely on sympathetic and intelligible installation and here the Committee seem to me to have scored a real triumph, once one has got over the surprise of being sent round the galleries anti-clockwise (in recognition of our membership of the EEC?). The organizers have avoided the temptation to try bizarre confrontations but have wisely decided to arrange the exhibition roughly in chronological order, divided into 19 sections which cover every phase of Turner's activity. Turner, who expressed a wish that all his

works might be kept together, would surely have approved this plan although he might have been taken aback to see his sketch-books shown in such a context. For us, however, the chance to see preliminary studies hung close to the relevant finished watercolours or oils enhances both our pleasure and our insight into Turner's methods. Indeed, the arrangement of the sketch-books is one of the most successful innovations in the Exhibition. Throughout his life Turner occasionally painted pictures in pairs, and it is fascinating to see some of these, such as the companion pictures of Tabley, Oxford, Walton Bridges and Ancient and Modern Rome, all of which became separated long ago, now hanging together again. The response from lenders all over the world has been overwhelmingly generous, despite the curmudgeonly attitudes of the National Gallery which lent only two of the seven paintings for which it was asked, and of the Fitzwilliam Museum which refused to lend anything at all. Nevertheless, the impact of the Exhibition is one of stupendous beauty and my only slight criticism is that a few of the pictures are difficult to see, in particular the earlier, low-toned works, because they are glazed. Is it too much to hope that permission may be sought (or perhaps sought again) to remove the glass in these cases? The oil paintings have been catalogued by Mr Martin Butlin of the Tate Gallery, the watercolours by Mr Andrew Wilton of the Department of Prints and Drawings at the British Museum

and the biographical section by Dr John Gage, who has done so much of the recent research into the artist's life and into the sources which Turner used for his pictures. Their joint efforts have resulted in a catalogue which deserves unstinted praise, not only for its layout, but for the mass of information it provides and which is presented in a delightfully unpedantic and readable manner. In view of the early date that the catalogue had to go to the printers, it is a notable achievement to have been able to arrange it in very much the same order as the exhibits, while still allowing some flexibility in rearranging these after they had arrived at Burlington House. The scale of the Exhibition is justified because of the extraordinary variety and range of Turner's work and because of its amazingly high quality. His output was enormous and, apart from fishing, he seems to have had few calls on his time to distract him from his profession. Visitors to his house in Queen Anne Street record that he would emerge from his studio 'dizzy with work' and his speed of execution, as his technical mastery became assured, must have been prodigious. Turner was also an indefatigable traveller and indeed the fortune he made was founded on the sale of the watercolours—and of the engravings made from them—which he painted on his almost annual tours round Britain before the end of the Napoleonic War and thereafter to the Continent. Compared with his great contemporary, Constable, we know

relatively little about Turner, a situation for which Turner himself was largely and purposefully responsible. Yet revealing glimpses are provided of his life at the two houses at which he felt most at home—Farnley Hall and Petworth—and his activities at both are well represented in the Exhibition. The small watercolours (mixed with bodycolour) of life at Petworth are among Turner's most sympathetic and intensely observed drawings, while a surprising item in the Exhibition is the album from Farnley containing 17 dazzling watercolour studies of birds, although one is sad to learn that the Kingfisher and indeed most of the others had been shot by Turner. One of the most impressive rooms in the Exhibition contains the large pictures exhibited from 1800 to 1812, which did much to earn Turner fame (in 1809 Lawrence considered him 'Indisputably the first landscape painter in Europe'). Beginning with 'The Fifth Plague of Egypt', which was bought by William Beckford, and ending with the great 'Hannibal Crossing the Alps', they reveal how Turner absorbed the influences of the great painters of the past—Titian, Poussin, Claude, Salvator Rosa and the Dutch marine painters—of the seventeenth century—and reinterpreted them in his own way. Michael Kison has observed, the art of the Old Masters provided Turner with a vocabulary of style which he could then apply to compositions of his own invention. In one genre at least, seascapes, he immediately outdistanced his Dutch

predecessors, such as Willem Van der Velde, and established himself as the greatest painter of the sea of all time. These early pictures, although their general tonality is often comparatively dark, contain the seeds of much of Turner's later development. The 'Egmont' seapiece of 1802 (No 72), for instance, proclaims what a great colourist Turner was to become. On the whole, these pictures were sympathetically noticed by the critics although Sir George Beaumont was already beginning to fulminate against Turner's 'want of finishing'. Occasionally, however, a piece of contemporary criticism hits the mark: a writer in 'The Sun' complained that the sea in the 'Boats carrying out Anchors' (No 79) 'seems to have been painted with birch-broom and whitening'. Although echoes and influences of other painters continue to appear in Turner's work almost until the end of his life, by 1828, the date of Turner's second visit to Italy, his own highly idiosyncratic style was fully formed, although of course it was to develop still further. The great oils of the last two decades are mostly concentrated in the large gallery where the light is at its best. Here, pressure on space has necessitated some hanging in two tiers, which is unfortunate with works of such outstanding quality. Yet the overall effect is magnificent and a number of pictures are included which are completely unknown: 'Fort Vieux' (No 510) and 'Ostend' (No 506) neither of which has been exhibited in this country since their original appearance

at the Royal Academy (in 1831 and 1844 respectively) and two breath-taking lay-ins of Venice, from the Tate Gallery, exhibited here for the first time. Both 'Fort Vieux' and the 'Calais Sands at Low Water' (No 508, Bury Art Gallery, exhibited in 1830) show the influence of Bonington, the contents of whose studio had been sold in London in 1829. In each case, Turner takes the characteristic Boningtonian motif of a wide beach from which the tide has recently receded and adds to it the setting sun at the moment it begins to bite into the line of the horizon, causing sky and sand alike to flame with colour. But the crowning glory of the room are the three pictures at its end, all lent by American museums: 'The Burning of the Houses of Parliament' (Philadelphia), 'The Keelmen Heaving in Coals by Night' (Washington), and 'The Slave Ship' (Boston). In the history of European painting few happier chances have occurred than Turner's presence in London on the night of October 16, 1834, when the Houses of Parliament caught fire. Turner recorded the scene in a number of pencil studies and a series of nine watercolour sketches, four of which are included in the Exhibition. 'The Philadelphia picture' was not, however, then painted in the studio but was executed the following February almost entirely on the walls of the British Institution during the varnishing days. The artist E. V. Rippin has given us an eye-witness account of Turner at work, from which an extract is given in the catalogue, and the small oil

continued on page 11

sive in *Vallee d'Obermann*, the most demanding item in the book; here his range of nuance was very telling.

continued from page 7

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For the Epicure

Paris where art buyers keep out of the public eye

No one could ever mistake the Hotel Drouot for a London auction house. Paris's centrally administered "house of auctions" contains room after room where its many auctioneers sell anything from old washing machines to rare works by Picasso and Iberian sculpture. Some sales are catalogued and some are not, but the gathering crowd of Drouot adds moves from room to room searching for unnoticed items that suit their particular fancies, arguing, exchanging and exchanging gossip. Things are talked up and things are talked down but mostly everyone mystifies everyone else.

Auctioneers are civil servants, and the rules under which they operate are far stricter than in London—expert descriptions of an item for sale are subject to a 30-year guarantee of accuracy. This simply means that the rules are more often broken. The French passion is for theory not practice.

I was over there last week with the aim of getting a whiff of whether the market was holding up better in Paris than in London against the international threat of economic disaster. The overall picture does, indeed, seem to be much more optimistic.

The auctioneers are preparing for their major autumn sales at the end of this month and the beginning of December—when the action moves from the amiably scruffy Hotel Drouot to an altogether grander location at the Palais National. Auctioneers generally were confident about the outcome of the big sales; the only nervousness expressed was about the market in modern pictures. There was some difference of opinion about where that market had weakened. One auctioneer said it was only impressionist and immediately post-impressionist paintings that were showing a tendency to fall in value. Another expressed doubts about the whole modern market from 1870 to the present day. The only considerable shoddy picture was that of a Louvre, Poullain and Cornette de Saint-Cyr on October 29. It tended to confirm the more pessimistic view. Roughly speaking, the period of 1920-1970, a time when lots were unsold; out of 32 more important paintings, accorded colour reproduction in the catalogue, only 11 were sold, but the top prices were for very modern masters—three paintings were just over £3,000, by Albers, Fontana and Pollock.

The weakness that has been shown in London by specifically English collecting fields—Victorian paintings, English furniture and so on—would naturally not show up much in Paris. And there has been no falling off so far in the value of Chinese ceramics; the speculative collapse apparent on our side of the Channel has been concentrated at the very top of the market, and there have been no items of this quality for sale in Paris this season.

In contrast there has been a tremendous advance in prices paid over the past year for imitations of the richest French eighteenth century furniture by good nineteenth century cabinet-makers. A late nineteenth century copy by Sormani of a Versailles cabinet now in the Louvre brought almost £6,000 10 days ago at Drouot.

Rich Second Empire furniture is also hotly competed for. Middle quality eighteenth century furniture is apparently not much in demand, and there is a tendency for well-to-do newlyweds to furnish with avant garde modernity. But simple provincial furniture is getting a new lease of popu-

larity in parallel with a country cottage fashion. French nineteenth-century academic painting is the other field where prices are bounding ahead, but I shall write of this on another occasion.

One gets the feeling that the Paris market is perhaps still one step behind London. Commemorative purchases becoming more selective, with the best attracting competitive prices and the second best not in much demand—while the major problem for buyers is not to find buyers for the very best, with the middle range selling easily. Also there is still optimistic talk about investment and club members, while in London it is just these sectors of the market which have been buoyed up by investment buying that are suffering most.

But there is perhaps a real difference of national attitudes here. The French have had to live much closer to inflation and political crisis since the war than the British. Their distrust of bank notes and the stock market is more deeply ingrained. With plenty of money still around, and art and antiques are looked on as *valeurs refuges*. The good father of a family will spend his spare cash on the art market because he is looking for capital gain but because an art object will always retain a certain value and in the meantime it can be enjoyed by his family, perhaps the present strength of the Paris market.

While capital spending on collecting has been powerfully deterred in Britain by the threat of wealth tax, the French are busy adapting themselves to the threat of capital gains tax on works of art. Since tax avoidance is already second nature, they are not likely to sit back and accept such a tax as the British have done since 1965. The French collector's distaste for publicly advertising his sales and purchases has long provided a bias in favour of dealers and against public auctions in France. The market is now threatening to go even further underground.

There are stories of dinner parties thrown by a collector when he wants to dispose of some pieces; he invites a couple of dozen other collectors and holds a private auction over the brandy. The fiscal authorities will not even know that transactions have taken place. Let us hope that wealth tax does not have the same effect in Britain.

Geraldine Norman
Sole Room Correspondent

If I imagine Mr Wilson wishes that the Cabinet Office had held up his memoirs...



Mr Healey's careful step in the right direction

George Hutchinson

Mr Healey's latest Budget can surely be taken as proving his acceptance of—or conversion to—the strong claims of the private sector within a mixed economy. He has apparently turned his back on the extremes of "Bennery" in favour of Mr Harold Lever's more realistic outlook. As I have suggested previously in these columns, Mr Healey's instincts are increasingly akin to Mr Wilson's, tending towards moderation. We can see that from the annoyance and rancour of some of the *tribune* group of Labour MPs, the Marxists of the parliamentary party.

Paradoxically, the Chancellor was probably too moderate on Tuesday: his restraining measures could properly have been more severe. As someone of importance in the City was saying to me, by way of illustration, he should have made petrol £1 a gallon.

Mr Healey has nevertheless encouraged a better atmosphere in the business world, and for that we can all feel thankful. His Budget is widely seen as a step in the right direction. It may not be enough. It may be too late. But at all events it is not glaringly off course.

To acknowledge this is to recognize the limitations now placed on the Opposition—limitations made all the greater by the Conservative platform in the recent election, the appeal for national unity. If in one month you are calling for co-operation and collaboration, you restrict yourself in the next and ensuring months when the Government is seen to be acting in a somewhat similar spirit, however belatedly.

This is not to say that the Government should be spared the most searching and critical examination: but it must reduce the fire and fury that might otherwise be generated.

To that extent Mr Wilson profits from the programme of which the Tories chose to fight in October.

But this is not the only benefit that Labour can expect from Conservative policy and the Conservative sense of national responsibility as distinct from party advantage. In coming months we shall find the Tories halting the Government out over Europe.

Renegotiation notwithstanding, there is no reason to suppose that Mr Wilson wishes Britain to leave the EEC. He has secured the "better target" which are the object of present policy. But having promised a referendum (if not an election) on the issue, he will have to persuade his own party, and the larger public as well, that we should remain in the Community, otherwise he may be undone by his own actions. Mr Wilson will not be able to accomplish this by himself.

parliamentary opponents than his own supporters.

There are few positions less inspiring than those of a discomfited party, said Disraeli after a Tory defeat at the polls. More recently, Mr Harold Macmillan has observed that "one of the melancholy aspects of Opposition, especially to anyone who has enjoyed high office and wide responsibility and power, is the sense of futility."

One can understand Mr Healey's feelings, and those of his party in Parliament. But in the weeks since the election Conservative MPs have aggravated their predicament by an excessive preoccupation with the leadership, often expressing themselves with more severity than sense.

On the evidence of Thursday's meeting of the 1972 Committee they are now becoming more measured, though many of course, still believe that Mr Healey should be replaced—and that he will.

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Sportsview

The dangers of turning a sport into a religion



Colin Meads, whose complete commitment on the field epitomized All Black philosophy of the past.

I see that the coach of the current All Blacks touring side, John Stewart, is quoted as saying: "There is too much nationalism in British rugby, and it's particularly strong in Wales. Rugby is not a religion, and if it is only a game, we are lost."

The first point that occurs to me about this remarkable statement is that Mr Stewart cannot know much about religion in this country. If the average rugby man showed the same amount of devotion to this game as the average Christian does to his religion, most sides would be lucky to field six men on a Saturday afternoon. Still, let that pass: I take his meaning.

My second reaction is to say, "Look who's talking!" It was the New Zealanders, and the South Africans, by their passionately patriotic approach to international rugby, who ultimately persuaded the home unions into taking the game seriously enough to start winning. The coaching revolution of which we hear so much sprang, more than anything, from an irritation at being constantly beaten by the All Blacks and the Springboks. Those who live by hot springs should not kick kettles. But this is no more than a debating point, a jury point as the lawyers say, so let that pass too.

My third reaction to Mr Stewart is warm approval. Faith, in the words of Swift, "that's as well said as I read saw." I hope to see him repeat the phrase in the Angel at Cardiff. I will be proud to help him ward off the assaults, provided that Mr Murdoch has not by then acquired a Welsh qualification. But there are two parts to the question: one of nationalism in general, and one of nationalism in sport.

Nationalism has had its merits, and its uses. As Mr Grimond once pointed out, it has often walked hand-in-hand with freedom. But it ought not to be more than a temporary stage in the emergence of man. It is not as if we chose in which country, of which blood we were born. It is barren philosophy by which to live. "Minds like ours, my dear

James, must always be above national prejudices, and in all countries, it gives the true pleasure to declare that, as a people, the English are very little indeed inferior to the Scots" (no, not Mr Grimond).

But nationalism exists whether we like it or not. In past generations, so far as Britain was concerned, it did not intrude itself too much into sporting activities. This was no doubt because of Britain's position as an imperial power. Had we not taught these chaps the games, and was not their skill as them as they applied compliance to us? And in any case, it was easier to keep the loss of a Test match in proportion when Britannia ruled the waves. The decline of Britain as an imperial power, the loss of what

we believed to be an assured position of superiority in the world, was bound to change that attitude.

When you cannot have the most battleships, you compete more earnestly for the baubles: the World Cup, the European Song Contest, the Olympic Games. When the first modern Olympiad was held at Athens, C. B. Fry did not know about it, or he would have gone over and won the long jump; but he did not let it worry him.

There are, of course, supplementary pressures in Wales and Scotland, if they did not have independence, they would have to have the consolation of being part of a great and powerful nation. Now they have neither, I would expect that as they achieve a greater degree of independence, they

might well become, less nationalistic in sport, not more, though no doubt it will be a long and gradual process. Indeed, if Mr Stewart is right in thinking that New Zealanders are more religious than we are, "only a game," I would take that as a sign of increased maturity and confidence. New Zealand, about the country's place in the world, is not saying anything about the pressures of international communications because it is too large a question how much they create, and how much are created by, the national mood.

Whatever the reasons, I see an increasing number of matches spoiled because defeat has become a slur. Rugby remains an amateur game, but it demands, at the international level, and even at the highest level, professional standards, and this increases gamesmanship and partisanship. Yet what, in practice, can be done?

Nearly half a century ago the President of the Rugby Union was appealing that nothing should be done to make the game faster. It would demand, he felt, standards of fitness higher than were compatible with a truly amateur sport. It was an exhortation lost on the wind, especially since the British Isles had been beaten in both New Zealand and Australia in 1930, and the South Africans came and rolled all over us in 1931—the year in which the Statute of Westminster was passed.

The nature of the game has changed, at all levels but especially at the higher ones, back on and off the field, and with continuing change. No amount of exhortation will reverse the change. Could legislation? What legislation is likely to be feasible, or acceptable, or even helpful? Banning cheating and speed cheating? Going back to the old laws? Abolishing television coverage? Repealing the Statute of Westminster? If people want to make a "religion" out of a game, how can you stop them?

I am sure it is deplorable that they should, but I am afraid it is something we have to live with. Or has Mr Stewart any suggestions?

Alan Gibson

Memories of oppression haunt Greeks as they go to the polls

There is one central and all-inclusive issue in tomorrow's Greek elections, the first after the colonels' coup of 1967: How to guard the nation from future coups, by colonels or anyone else. There are Greeks who judge the heavy provision for the drastic purges and reforms promised by the left. Others trust that a conservative victory would cement democracy without tears—slowly perhaps, but more securely.

The contest tomorrow will be between those who essentially what guides the hand of most voters this time is the lingering fear of seeing the tanks rolling back into town. All other campaign issues turn out to be, in a way, by-products of the phobia born out of seven years of a dictatorship that was as humiliatingly inept as it was oppressive.

Most Greeks call for the punishment of the junta and its henchmen, less out of vengeance than to discourage others from imitating them. The question is: How many henchmen? The left demands a thorough purge. One of the leaders of the "United Left", the Communist coalition, called this week for the "ousting from the army of the more aggressive and provocative pro-dictatorial elements."

The right, concerned that this might disrupt the armed forces while the crisis with Turkey remains unresolved, reads more cautiously—only the protagonists of the coup, the torturers and the killers, shall be punished. However, Constantine Karamanlis, the Prime Minister and leader of the "New Democracy" Party, has already outbid his rivals by passing legislation which triggers the purge. He has already addressed army officers, promising them that their future behaviour, not the past,

... All other campaign issues turn out to be, in a way, by-products of the phobia born out of seven years of a dictatorship that was as humiliatingly inept as it was oppressive.

to feel after an oppressive rule of seven years. The election campaign—for all its noise, its mobile and immobile loud speakers, the disruption of traffic, the litter in the streets—has been a veritable festival that marked the rebirth of democracy. For the Greeks it is the sheer joy of feeling free and in control.

In Athens this week a political mass meeting of the left was transformed into a musical concert for hundreds of thousands in Constitution Square. Composer-politician Mikis Theodorakis was conducting both his orchestra and his campaign as he screamed to the throng: "When their tanks are rusty, my sons will still be alive."

This feeling of election is overpowering as the Greeks wallow in their newly-gained wealth of freedom. "I don't care who wins," a prominent Greek writer, twice arrested by the junta, told me in the street the other day. He stretched out his arms as if he wanted to embrace the world, complete with sparkling Athenian sunshine: "I just enjoy feeling free."

Most Greek political leaders believe that the net result of the dictatorship has been that the entire Greek political spectrum has now shifted distinctly to the left. Their parties have moved to follow the trend. Mr Karamanlis made a striking opening to the left by legalizing the communists, banished for 27 years, giving them as well as other parties equal time on state television and radio, and taking bold measures to ensure free and fair elections.

As Mr Karamanlis moved towards the centre, the gap in the extreme right was promptly filled by Mr Petros Geronizalis, a former liberal who decided to try his luck setting up the "National Democratic Union" to provide a shelter for those who had held office under the junta or had been close to it. The party has come to be better known for the witty (and often obscene) quips voiced by its opponents at meetings than for its chances in the elections.

The traditional centre, once led by the late George Papandreu, which won 53 per cent of the vote in the last elections

in 1964, is now divided. The founder's controversial son, Professor Andreas Papandreu, who certainly inherited some of his father's charismatic presence, is betting on a significant shift to the left.

He had set up the "Pan-hellenic Socialist Movement" (PASOK) in the hope of capturing voters as they moved to the left. His credibility among the Greeks is being sapped by his rivals. The right wing calls him a demagogue while the left scoffs at what it calls his "instant socialism."

Professor Papandreu's chances will certainly rise in the next election since by then, as all parties agree the voting age will have been lowered to 18. By that time his party will have spent our more intelligent programmes in the place of the racial platitudes hastily drawn up for this campaign.

Vying with Professor Papandreu for second place, after Mr Karamanlis, is the "Centre Union", under its new leader, Mr George Mavros, a veteran solid liberal. In cooperation with an impressive array of intellectuals who made a reputation by resisting the dictatorship. The "Centre Union/New Forces", who were a West European style of democratic socialism, count on a massive vote from the party's old disciples as well as from many liberalized conservatives.

If Mr Karamanlis does win a majority in parliament, the Centre Union is his most likely coalition partner. The "United Left" is hardly united. The two main factions of the old Greek Communist Party have agreed on a truce under the umbrella of Mr Elias Eliot, the astute leader of the "United Democratic Left", which for years acted as the parliamentary agent of the outlawed communists.

The communists are keeping their campaign at low key to avert any provocation which might make the Greek bour-

geois parties regret their decision to bring them back to the parliamentary fold. But here again the shift to the left is noticeable, and the Moscow-oriented faction is trying to cash in by instructing voters to support its own candidates on the common ticket.

Two factors will determine which party will be in power on Monday morning: The voters and the electoral system. The voters will vote for the party which seems to offer the most realistic chance of defeating all the calculations of the more experienced psephologists. Under this system all parties win seats in the 56 constituencies in proportion to the votes polled. Leftover seats are allotted only to parties which poll more than 17 per cent of the national vote or 30 per cent for coalition lists. The 1967 election was a case in point. The 300 seats were expected to be left over after the first round. The subject is to bolster the two or three large parties and increase Parliament's chance of producing viable governments.

Experts say that if the right party—and few doubt that Mr Karamanlis will be first—wins just over 41 per cent of the total vote, it can win a stable majority. If two rather than three parties in all are entitled to second-round seats, there are 334 per cent would be enough for a majority of seats.

These predictions are hardly absolute. The system has its whims. In fact, history in tomorrow's elections seems absolute. After ten years of political freeze the Greeks feel their voices crying out. Parties are largely the same, but ideas have changed. "What is certainly not the same is the electorate of 6,000,000 voters. The bitterness and oppression of several years have led to unbridled ideological mutations. Since the last elections, at least 600,000 new voters have emerged. And the stakes tomorrow are high: The results will shape Greece's destiny for years to come."

Mario Modiano

Israel can reduce certainty of war to maybe

The mood in Israel following the Arab summit conference in Rabat is grim to say the least. The summit's unanimous endorsement of the Palestine Liberation Organization as the sole legitimate representative of the Palestinian Arabs is seen by many Israelis, and by the "moderates" in particular, as a prelude to war. The most optimistic assessment is that war will break out within six months at the outside and many believe it will happen sooner.

To negotiate with the PLO is unthinkable, while to relinquish territory to their eventual control by negotiating first with Jordan would be a bad precedent. In the eyes of many Israelis, the act of national suicide in Israel's view, the only difference between "moderates" and "extremists" within the PLO is that the moderates are prepared to accept a step by step destruction of the State of Israel while the extremists insist on doing it all at once. "We are not prepared," commented Mr Shimon Peres, Israel's Defence Minister, on the morning of the Rabat decision, "to witness the pace of our own liquidation."

On an emotional level, Israel's refusal to contemplate the entry of the PLO into the negotiating arena is entirely understandable. The PLO's official policy is to establish, in the whole of historic Palestine, a secular, democratic state, in which, according to the latest formula, Arabs—both Muslim and Christian—would live in peace and harmony with "Israeli Jews." A necessary condition for the establishment of such a state is, of course, the destruction of the State of Israel. And in furtherance of its aims, the PLO has engaged in a long campaign of indiscriminate terrorism, thus linking it in the Israeli consciousness with all those who have in the past sought the Jewish people's destruction.

In rational terms, however, Israel's refusal to recognize the PLO and negotiate with it cannot be defended or justified. And this is not because the whole Arab world now recognizes the PLO as the sole legitimate organization of the Arab people. It is because 105 member states in the United Nations have accorded it *de facto* recognition. It is because it is in Israel's best interests to pursue a settlement of the Palestinian problem now, before any further withdrawals take place from territories occupied in the 1967 war.

Piecemeal approach is a risky course

Israel's preference, and it would seem, Dr Kissinger's preference too, is to negotiate further interim agreements with Egypt and possibly Syria, which "pieces of territory would be swapped" for "pieces of peace". In fact the piecemeal approach to a settlement, however attractive it may seem in the short run, is the riskiest course of all for Israel.

It has been clear for some time, and is certainly clear after the Rabat summit, that there can be no enduring settlement of the Middle East conflict that does not take into account the Palestinian demand for a sovereign state. The only way to meet this demand is by the establishment of a sovereign Palestinian Arab state.

No Arab leader, however powerful he may appear to be, would be willing to give up the demand for a sovereign state in return for a peace settlement with Israel that ignores the Palestinian claim to statehood. Further Israeli withdrawals from Sinai or Golan would not in any sense affect the central issue of the conflict and would not, therefore, bring peace any nearer.

In the absence of peace, however, such withdrawals might well make Israel more vulnerable to an Arab attack. Currently they would bring the main centres of Israeli population within far closer range of Arab guns and missiles. The concept of a "peace with honour" may have been abandoned in Israel in the years 1967-1974, but that does not alter its validity. And the fact is that the October War did not end the lives of Israeli civilians in a way that a war fought much closer to the 1967 borders could.

Israel should, therefore, strongly resist the Arab demand to withdraw from the territories occupied in 1967 before there is an Arab commitment to establish normal peaceful relations.

Dan Gillon

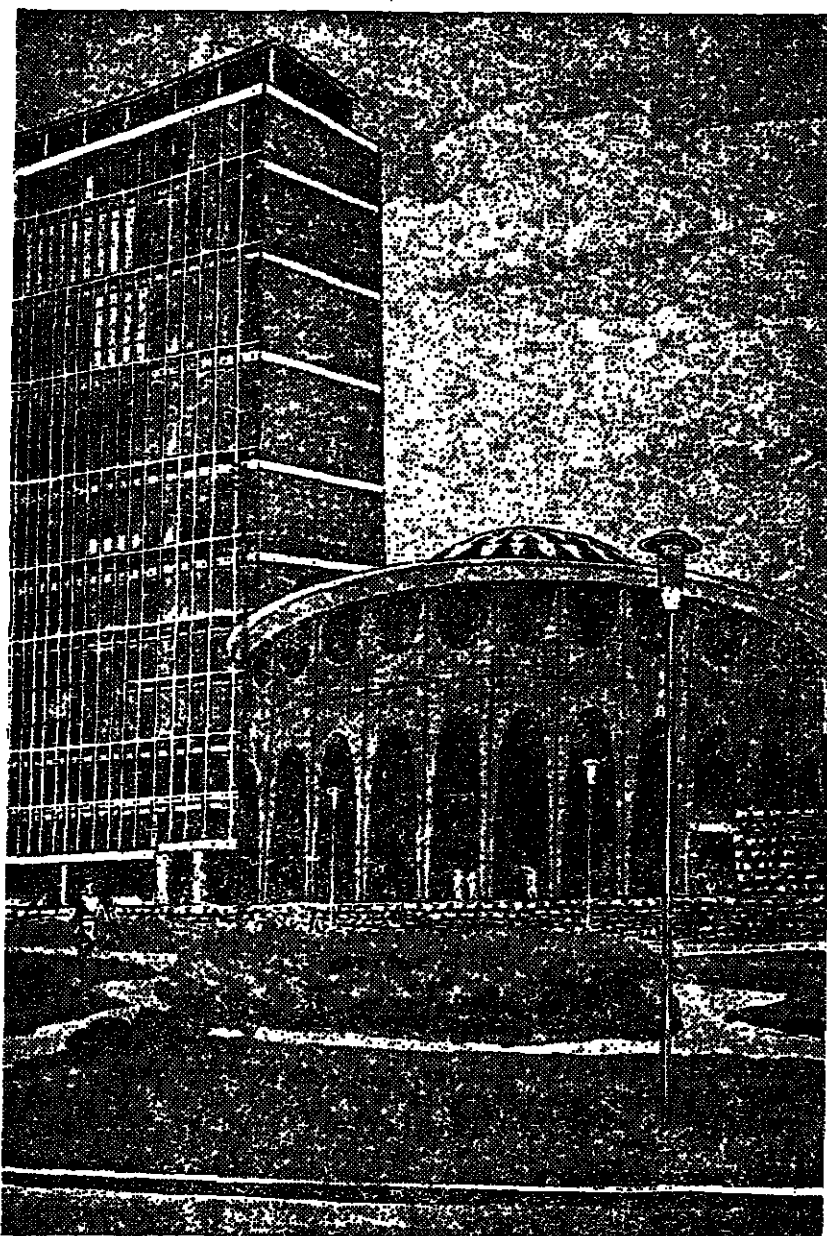
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Formidable economic problems face new military Government

The effects of the wage and price explosion which set the wheels of revolution rolling in Ethiopia at the beginning of this year have been largely cushioned by a booming trade balance. This is giving the new Government a welcome breathing space in which to tackle its formidable economic problems.

Because of the step by step nature of the changes and the lack of bloodshed, business life, such as it is, has not been unduly disrupted. However, everyone is looking to the military Government for bold initiatives, particularly in land reform, to enable the country to realize its not inconsiderable potential.

A huge trade surplus was recorded last year, the first one in 16 years, although the international economic situation is expected to reduce this considerably this year.

With an extraordinary upsurge in net foreign assets of the banking system in 1973, the overall balance of payments surplus was \$218.3m. A price boom in pulses and oilseeds was mainly responsible and it led to an overall surplus of \$286m in 1972 which increased by two and a half times that in 1973.

Imports rose only sluggishly

The balance of trade which showed a deficit of \$50.3m in 1972 was turned into a trade surplus of \$255.5m. Exports rose by 31 per cent to an unprecedented \$250.3m while imports rose only sluggishly by 3 per cent to \$244.8m.

The net figure for long-term foreign loans to the public sector increased slightly from \$45.3m to \$48.3m. Private foreign direct investment inflows amounted to an unprecedented \$65m, largely owing to huge capital inflows by oil prospecting companies, although this was offset by the estimated net outflow of short-term capital.

Sadly, the effect of the many years of a viable boom on the population remains negligible. The per capita income is only \$US80, one of the world's lowest. Neighbouring Kenya has a per capita income of \$US170. Less than 40 per cent of the Ethiopian population is economically active. Half of these are farm labourers or shepherds.

One paradox of Ethiopia's chronic underdevelopment is that it has not had the capacity to use the foreign aid which has been available. Over the past 20 years it has been able to use only \$US812m from a total available of \$US1,754m. Foreign investment is kept down by the fact that so much of the population is outside the cash economy that import substitution cannot be for

The favourable trade figures of the past two years continued into the first three months of this year. This was again primarily because of the substantial increases in both the prices received and the volume produced of pulses and oilseeds. Earnings from pulses increased by 253 per cent over the same quarter last year and those from oilseeds by 66 per cent.

The total value of export permits authorized was 38 per cent higher than for the same quarter in 1973. Earnings from the two major export items, coffee and hides and skins, registered declines, however. There were production shortages of coffee while income from hides and skins was adversely affected by declining world prices.

The value of import licences used during the first quarter of this year was \$120.2m, 23 per cent higher than the corresponding quarter of 1973, a result of real increases and inflation. Relief grants were primarily responsible for increasing invisible receipts during the first quarter by 49 per cent over the previous year to \$282.5m.

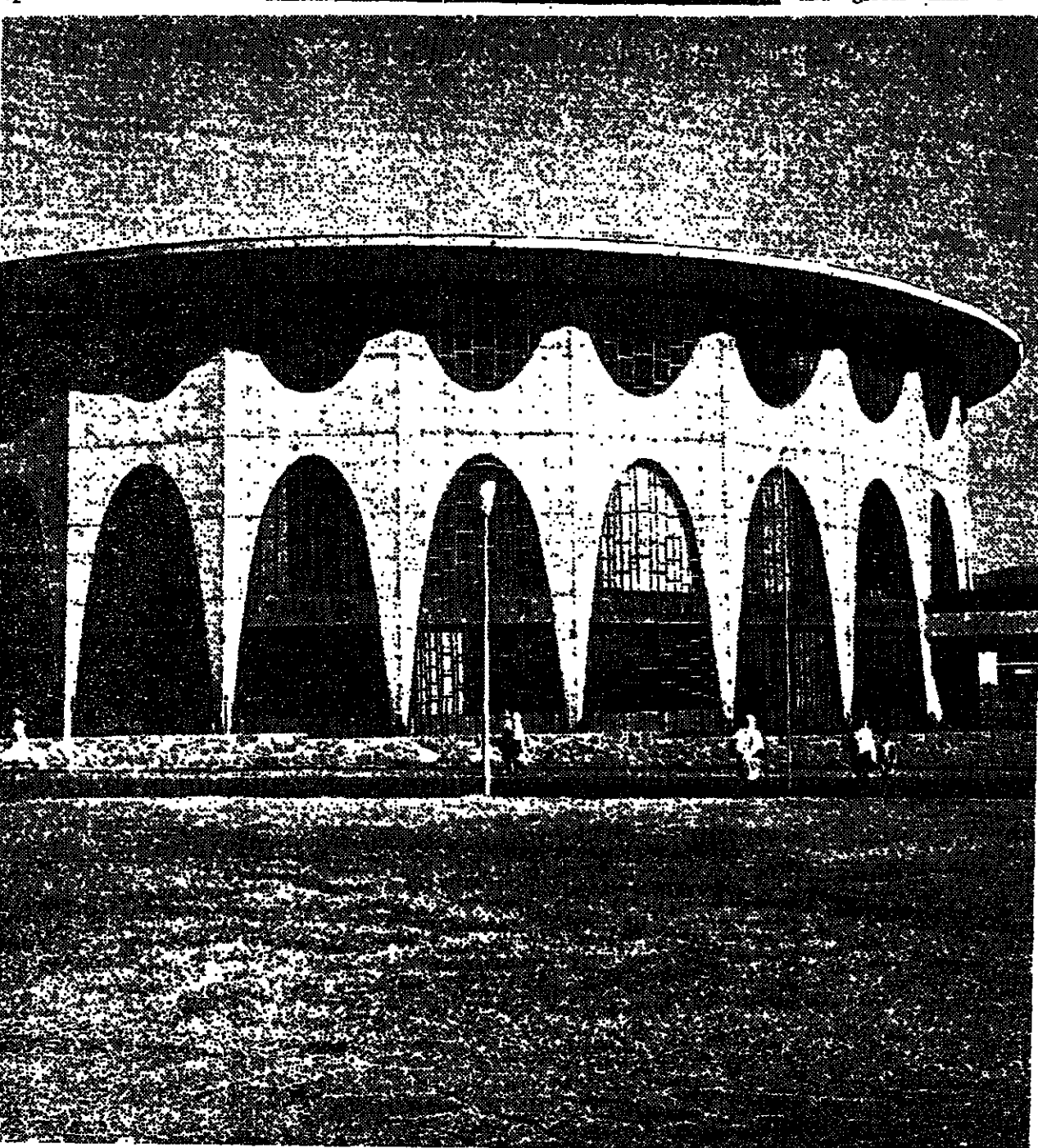
Increase in oil prices

The National Bank of Ethiopia says that although in December there were roughly sufficient reserves to cover more than 11 months' imports including petroleum, this situation would not repeat itself next year because of the substantial increases in oil prices and rampant inflation in the industrial countries.

The bank forecasts that allowing 10 per cent for inflation, 5 per cent for a physical increase in non-oil imports and 100 per cent increase for petroleum imports, the average monthly figure for imports in 1974 will be \$246m compared to \$237.4m last year.

The bank says that while high export earnings from primary products will cushion the oil price escalation and global inflation this

year, it is unlikely to continue and will be followed by a fall in demand for primary products in the industrial countries combined with a drop in prices earned from exports resulting from increased production. Unfortunately hopes of a bumper coffee crop this year have not been fulfilled. Last year the overall crop was estimated to have totalled 200,000 tons of which 85,000 tons were exported. Drought and disease have seriously reduced this year's crop. Coffee remains an important commodity however. It is estimated that five million people derive their livelihood from its production, marketing and distribution. In 1972 it represented 55 per cent of Ethiopia's foreign exchange and great hopes are held for production to be expanded. Ethiopia's economic hopes generally are rooted firmly in its soil. It already has a larger cattle population than the combined total of the rest of East Africa. Production of pulses, seeds, tea, wheat and dairy products is expected to increase significantly over the next 10 years. These earnings of 65 per cent of the national gross domestic product, it is predicted that with reform in the land tenure system and effective technical assistance, agricultural yield could be raised tenfold.



In Addis Ababa. Above: the Commercial Bank of Ethiopia. Top: redevelopment in the capital. The city stands on a 8,500ft high plateau.

Power lies with 120 unnamed soldiers

continued from page 1

had started the rebellion, sent a telegram to all armed forces units which had joined them. It urged them to end the rebellion because their demands had been met in full. The telegram said the Second Division was not in support of the politically motivated actions which Air Force staff had initiated and which the Fourth Division had taken up.

This prompted the rebel groups to hand over their prisoners in return for a promise that no retaliatory action would be taken against them. About 100 members of the Armed Forces went to the Jubilee Palace to hand over their prisoners to the Emperor.

The men, who only the day before had entered the palace with the dignity of Cabinet ministers, were reported to have returned



Lieutenant-General Aman Andom.

in unshaven humiliation under the guard of corporals and sergeants. It was after this that the Imperial Bodyguard, regarded as one of the more conservative units, mutinied by arresting their command-

ing officer at his home. But, gradually over the next few days, the Armed Forces returned to some degree of normality.

On March 5, the Emperor announced a revision of the constitution as a result of which the Prime Minister and his Cabinet would be responsible to Parliament. By now, however, the revolutionary elements in the Armed Forces clearly realized that they had acquired power and that, if they organized themselves properly, they could keep it and force even more profound changes. Thus, the coordinating committee came more formally into being with most military units electing representatives to serve on a fairly permanent central committee in Addis Ababa.

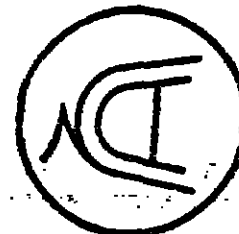
At the end of June, the committee tightened its grip on the country, detaining members of Parliament and the Minister of Defence.

A few days later, the Chief Justice, "the mouth of the Emperor", was taken into custody and in the following weeks the co-ordinating committee moved step by step towards the dethronement of Haile Selassie.



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Michael Knipe looks at the twin evils of hunger and corruption, and reports on his visit to a village on relief day

100,000 estimated to have died in worst famine since 1916

A relief day in the village of Robite the day I went through. The spectacularly mountainous country of the Wollo province is lush and vivid with green grass-like (the principal cereal) towering millet could be seen, and there was no trace of drought to the casual visitor.

In the village square a thousand people gathered, a drab and dusty mass wearing colourless grey-cotton rags. It was a market day without a trace of commerce.

Local markets are by brilliant affairs, with colourful stalls and fruits, alive with conversation, laughter and the braying of goats and sheep. But there was a drabness and a semi-dread to the scene.

Molla Kebede, district governor, was visiting the unloading of sacks and sacks of grain being stacked in a hut. He was quick to take the case to press his case.

People came every month to the village, with 4,000 kilos of grain. They had to bargain that much, but it was sufficient. The crowd had gathered in agreement.

Some of the problems, Molla said, was that the people were nervous of being left and would get impatient. He asked the crowd to wait, but they were impatient.

The people had to be divided into groups, he said, and 25 kilos were given for adult and 12 kilos for child under 12. This was to last them for the next season.

What was needed was a supply and also facilities. Looking into the sky, he said, the next season's crop was doubtful.

Although the plight was the people of Robite, it was a year earlier. Their situation bore comparison to the famine situation found in areas by Mr Jonathan Dimbleby a year earlier.

The dominant view of the world-wide effort, awoke concern specialists is that the re-



The grain stores have been built on sites where they will help with distribution. Some are large enough to hold 500 tons of grain and some 300 tons. It is intended to build another 100 grain stores in different parts of the country during the next two years. These will serve for stocking farmers' produce. Half the \$2.5m cost will be met by a World Bank loan.



Thames Television's Return to Ethiopia documentary earlier this year showed people still dying of famine in Wollo province. Above: a German nurse cares for a sick child. Top: a body is transported to a grave.

The project is building on the work of the Royal Engineers who supervised a preliminary road programme on a food-for-work basis earlier this year. Construction methods, being used as labour intensive as possible, involving a labour force of 1,000, to help to relieve unemployment.

Although short-term aid, food and seed will still be necessary, attention is now focused more firmly on medium-term solutions, providing work such as road construction and soil and water conservation. Long-term solutions depend on land reform and re-development.

The inaccessibility of the drought areas was a main cause of the famine and \$8m (about £1.7m) of British capital aid is being used to finance a rural road construction project in the Wollo province. Over three years two construction units aim to complete some 250 miles of feeder roads and to train staff and establish effective maintenance units.

Another project which is almost complete is the building of 70 grain stores. This is being carried out by an Ethiopian government department for about \$2m, of which \$1.2m was allocated by the European Economic Community.

required to balance the diets of those in the affected areas.

In Wollo, which has been the worst afflicted area, the recent rains were satisfactory but army worm destroyed much of the sorghum and maize crops and were followed by grasshoppers and then locusts. These are traditional enemies which cause less damage in times of plenty.

In Dessie, the capital of the Wollo province, Dr Tamerate-Reda, a vibrant and youthful Ethiopian who returned from his studies in France to help to combat the famine, said that while the acute period was over, the resultant malnutrition was still taking its toll.

A child was more likely to die from simple measles if it was suffering from malnutrition; a tuberculosis death might take six months instead of two years. Dr Tamerate said there was still an urgent need for more adequate post-famine care, particularly for children.

In a province of 18,000 sq km there were three million people. That meant about 1,500,000 children, 300,000 under the age of five.

There was not one children's hospital in the province. The one and only of the children were suffering from disease of the skin, tuberculosis, leprosy or inherited syphilis.

Another group had diseases which would lead to malformation. A third group was suffering from eye problems, trachoma, measles, burns or vitamin deficiencies.

A fourth group had dental problems. There was not one dentist in the Wollo province, so the only thing to be done was to extract teeth. Even the extractions had to be done without proper instruments.

In spite of what was lacking, Dr Tamerate said, Wollo province was better equipped and staffed medically than it had ever been. But what would happen when the emergency aid ended and when the volunteers returned to their own countries?

Legacy of years of neglect

The streets of Addis Ababa are thronged with Africa's most persistent beggars. Cars are ambushed at traffic lights and pedestrians pestered by swarms of urchin children parading their standard sales-talk: "My muzzer is dead, my fazzer is dead, I am hungry meester." And in contrast to their equivalents in most other countries, they are less inclined to take no for an answer.

Foreigners, who are understandably a prime target, find the beggars irritating, but working and middle-class Ethiopians, who are also regularly accosted, accept them more stoically. A market survey would probably indicate a greater contribution from locals for than visitors to beggars' earnings; they are an accepted part of the social system.

Under the new provisional military government, however, soldiers and police are being developed on a broader scale. An intense campaign is developing against the twin evils of corruption and social neglect.

Perhaps for the first time, undue affluence is being regarded as a symptom of corruption instead of a measure of success, causing cautious people to keep their larger cars locked in the garage. And a wave of concern has been created in the tiny urban class for the plight of the drought-afflicted rural masses.

Allegations against the deposed Emperor, Haile Selassie, that he misused public funds and that his Government neglected and covered up the famine situation, have never been fully tested or proved in a court of law. But in the circumstances of Ethiopia they have had a damning effect and enabled the armed forces to topple the imperial regime.

There was government knowledge of an impending famine situation as far back as November 15, 1972, when a Ministry of Agriculture report told of serious crop shortfalls in the Wollo and Tigré provinces because of the failure of the rains for several years running. The Cabinet apparently instructed the minister to suppress the report. A few months later the first large groups of refugees from the drought areas were arriving in Addis Ababa but the government error of Wollo reacted defensively and minimized distortion and exaggeration.

The seriousness of the drought throughout the year the Government referred only to the famine and it was not until February 7 this year that it was admitted that thousands had died from starvation. Haile Selassie is indicted as the man ultimately responsible for the government cover-up. His undiminished opulent life-style was in devastating contrast to the plight of the hungry. His financial involvement when brought to light were both extraordinarily widespread and incongruous considering his imperial position. The King of Kings was not only the owner of a brewery and a bus company but had businesses as diverse as a tiny retail store selling oranges and a firm of grass cutters.

Allegations have been made of extensive misuse of public funds and tax evasion on a vast scale by Haile Selassie, his family and his associates. The military authorities accuse him of holding no less than \$12,000m in foreign funds. This may be a gross exaggeration. But if it is \$250m, that is nearly a year's national budget for Ethiopia.

Perhaps the kindest view that can be taken of his responsibility for both the corruption and the famine is that he behaved only naturally, given Ethiopian history and the imperial tradition. He has been in many ways a monarch from another age. He wrested the throne from his rivals, as his predecessors had done, and it was customary to use it for self-aggrandizement. He certainly had no intention of retiring to Switzerland and is probably even now wondering what all the fuss is about.

And the famine? Well at 82, he has known many famines in Ethiopia. The real difference of the latest one is that it has been the subject of twentieth century communications and newly developed international concern.

Haile Selassie, ruler of a self-contained empire which has been largely isolated for centuries, was fascinated by the outside world and became a master at straddling the cultural differences. It was his tragedy that he failed, in his later years, to adjust to the international standards of morality that he helped to introduce and which finally caused his downfall.

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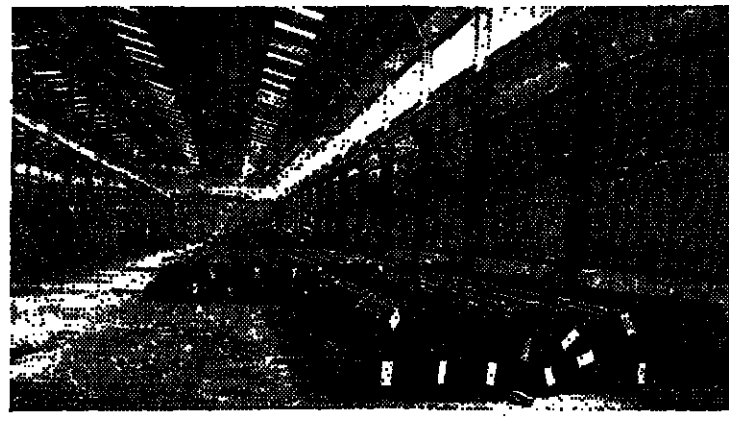


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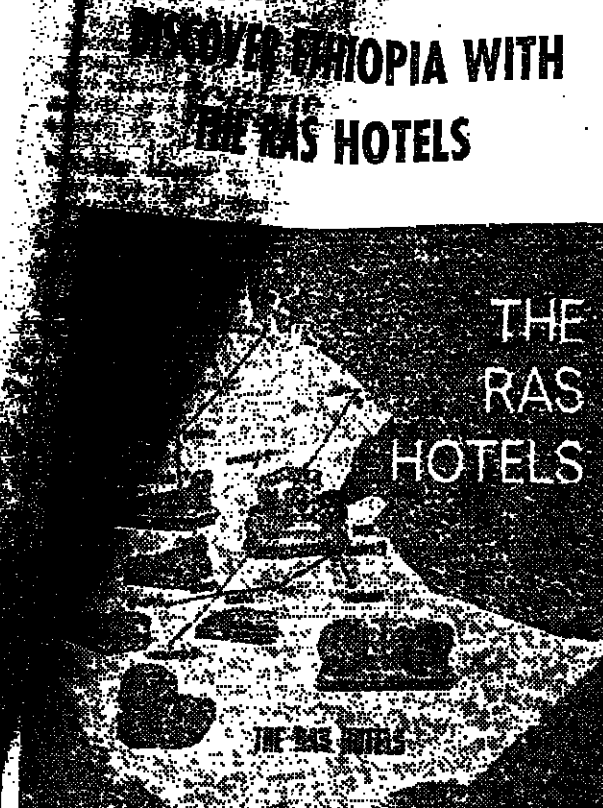
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A small boy (above) emphasizes the fact that Ethiopia has more guns a head than any other African state. His old-fashioned rifle is intended as a deterrent to mountain bandits. Top: children performing a folk dance.

Non-alignment policy favoured

The prospects of an improvement of Ethiopia's relations with its neighbours have been strengthened by the change of power in Addis Ababa.

The new military Government says there will be no change in its wider foreign policy, other than a possibly increased emphasis on non-alignment. The Government intends to continue the policy of accepting foreign aid from all countries and on this basis plans to continue to rely on the United States for its armament requirements. Much will depend on the ideological slant which develops as the character of the military Government asserts itself in the coming months.

Ethiopia has good relations with its western neighbour Sudan which were enhanced in 1972 when the mediation of the Emperor successfully brought Sudan's 12-year-old civil war to a close. There is some hope now that Sudan will play a similar role between the central government in Addis Ababa and the Eritrean separatists.

Contacts with Kenya to the south have been slight in the past. Friendship was forged in large measure by the personal relationship between Haile Selassie and President Kenyatta who are of similar age and share a conservatism of outlook.

Whatever the personal feelings President Kenyatta may have had at the fall of his contemporary, the Kenyan Government has not involved itself in Ethiopia's internal changes. Contacts, particularly economic ones, will grow as a result of a new road being built to link the two countries which is to be finished next year.

Ethiopia's major foreign policy concern is its long standing territorial dispute with communist backed and militarily ruled Somalia to the east.

Somalia, one of the few African countries populated entirely by one ethnic group, would like to integrate all the other Somali people living in the horn of Africa into a Greater Somalia. This would include about a million nomads occupying roughly a third of the Ogaden desert in the eastern area of Ethiopia.

The dispute over this territory which has simmered for years acquired an explosive new ingredient last year when the desert was found to be rich in oil and natural gas deposits. This caused intermittent skirmishing along the border and a build-up of arms by both sides.

Efforts within the Organization of African Unity to solve the dispute failed but significantly there has been no escalation of the dispute, indeed virtually no border incidents, since Ethiopia's internal revolution began last February.

Somalia has maintained that it has no intention of going to war over the disputed area and appears to be sticking to its word.

While President Barre's Government has clearly not abandoned its demands, it appears to take the view that the Emperor was a major stumbling block and seems prepared to let Ethiopia settle down under its new, peaceful more amenable leadership before pressing its demands.

The prospect of Somalia attempting to grab the rich Ogaden desert area, regarded as remote.

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Fresh hope for solution over Eritrea

The most highly charged problem immediately facing Ethiopia's new rulers is the guerrilla war in the northern province of Eritrea.

An intensification of activity by the Eritrean Liberation Front (ELF) or the rival People's Liberation Front (PLF) could seriously embarrass the Provisional Military Government and place damaging strains on its command of the general situation.

In the past few months, however, there has been a promising lull in the conflict. The Government has made conciliatory gestures and there is now a prospect of Sudan mediating in the matter. It was mediation by Ethiopia that brought Sudan's 17-year civil war to an end two years ago. There are good prospects that Sudan might be able to repay the kindness.

In contrast to the Emperor and his administration, who seemed prepared to let the Eritrean conflict drag on, the new Government has recognized the issue as an urgent one. It sees it as a running sore that, unless dealt with, may poison not only the internal system but Ethiopia's relations with the Organization of African Unity and, in particular, the Arab states which sympathize with the Eritrean separatists.

The ELF is a separatist movement with a mixed Christian and Muslim base and a Marxist ideology. Its leadership operates from Damascus and it receives support from Syria, Iraq and Libya. The PLF is a more extreme, Muslim-dominated faction which broke away about three years ago and is based in Aden.

The two movements are believed by reliable non-partisan sources to have a hard core of about 2,000 trained guerrillas who in certain areas receive strong support from the Eritrean population. The primary source of arms of both is China.

As the Ethiopian authorities have been prone to play down the extent of the Eritrean conflict and the two fronts to exaggerate their successes, reliable information about the extent of the guerrilla actions is not easy to obtain. But according to a usually informed and cautious source the guerrillas were instigating something like a dozen incidents a month until the recent pause.

Two leading provincial politicians were assassinated. In June a group of men burst in and shot one of them, an adviser to the provincial governor, while he was praying at a mosque in Agordat, about 100 miles west of Asmara, the provincial capital. Three weeks later a provincial councillor was shot at point-blank range while sitting in his car in the city.

In less spectacular fashion, rural telephone exchanges and other government installations have been blown up and roads mined. The guerrillas have also shown a predilection for kidnapping. Nurses have been abducted from mission stations to treat wounded guerrillas and in March two Canadians and three Americans working for the Tenneco oil company were kidnapped when their helicopter was forced down in a storm near Massawa. The Tenneco men were accused by the guerrillas of exploiting the natural resources of Eritrea but were later released.

While the rebels make exaggerated claims of controlling 70 per cent of Eritrea there is evidence that they certainly hold sway in the remoter areas away from the main roads, particularly in the northern tip of the country above Keren, where normal civilian movement is restricted by the authorities.

The Ethiopian Army has had to maintain a bolstered division of about 10,000 troops in Eritrea, as well as six battalions of emergency police totalling 3,000 men, while the Air Force has committed its squadron of ground attack aircraft. They have been able to do little more than keep the situation in check, however, and it is clear that only a political solution is likely to bring the conflict to an end.

Travellers in the province are advised not to be on the roads after dark because of the security situation but during a recent journey there was little sign, because of the Government's adoption of a conciliatory approach, of military activity on the roads other than an occasional check-point on the outskirts of towns where cars were searched.

In Eritrea, particularly in Asmara, it is easy to understand something of the separatist inclinations that exist. The people have always had greater access to the outside world than those of the rest of the country. While Ethiopia is justifiably proud of the fact that it has never suffered colonial domination, the claim does not apply to Eritrea, which for 50 years was an Italian colony and for 10 years after that was administered by Britain. It was federated with Ethiopia from 1952 until 1962, when it was absorbed into the central administrative system.

If the colonial system had its acknowledged faults, Eritrea provides evidence of many of its advantages. The province enjoys a 20 per cent literacy rate compared with 5 per cent in the rest of the country. Its people, who tend to speak English with the accent and gestulations of Italians, are noticeably more worldly-wise than their predominance throughout the country in the more skilled jobs.

Asmara, as a city, displays an elegance of a Mediterranean style, with a broad main street lined with palm trees and with many fashionably-dressed people. The civil administration is reputed to tick along better than it does elsewhere. The streets are well paved and well drained.

Yet while Eritrea provides Ethiopia with many of its most valuable and advanced citizens, under the previous regime there was constant discrimination.

"When budgets were allocated in Addis we were always last in line," one businessman said with a shrug.

Can the Eritrean issue be resolved? "Five years ago the answer would have been yes," one diplomatic observer said. "Today it is slightly more debatable."

The Provisional Military Government has got off to a good start in paving the way to a solution, first by appointing an Eritrean civilian as governor—the first time an Eritrean has held the post since federation—and second, by electing General Aman Andom, an Eritrean, as its chairman. Just before the final dethronement of Haile Selassie General Aman was well received on a tour of Eritrea, where he promised a peaceful solution to the province's problems.

If a sizable percentage of Eritreans has sympathies with the separatist movements, this does not mean that they emphatically demand separation. What they want is a greater degree of home rule and a fairer deal from the central administration.

The best prospect of a compromise remains the federal relationship of 1952-1962. This would give Eritrea greater autonomy while keeping such matters as defence, foreign policy and trade in the hands of the central administration.

The problem for the central government would be that this solution would awaken similar demands from other provinces, not so well equipped to handle their own affairs. And the danger for Eritreans would be that the federal relationship could be dismantled as it was in 1962.

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Days of violence clear way for an education revolution

Henry Valtes

After the Battle of Aden, the Ethiopian month of February, when buses and cars were being stoned indiscriminately by thousands of students and drivers, lecturers at the Haile Selassie First University issued a lengthy document attacking the Government's Education Sector Review.

The review had been intended to modernize and streamline Ethiopia's rather haphazard educational system, present in a country with a population of 26 million, of whom are under 15 years of age about 750,000, attending either government or private schools. In rural areas only about 2 per cent of the primary age group and 4 per cent of older ones are receiving education. The university, an annual intake of 10 new students, caters for about 1 per cent of the group. Education has been counted for 20 per cent of national budget but rising funds are almost entirely absorbed by salaries.

The aim of the Education Sector Review was to change attitudes and thinking of the system and the people who operated and used it, and to move from the mere academic into more technical fields.

Under the rousing motto, "Challenge to the status quo", it took the view that the existing education system was geared to the needs of Ethiopia, the standard of living in the country was bound to improve, a view which in principle was unarguable.

Unfortunately, like so many other grandiose schemes, plans and projects of that government, which a few days later was to fall in the wake of the armed services revolt, it had been conceived in a vacuum. It bore no relation to the realities of Ethiopian life and, also like many other plans, it had been devised by well-meaning people who were part of a system designed to maintain the status quo which education has a habit of upholding.

The august body known as the Council of Ministers, all appointees of the Haile Selassie régime, failed as it had always done to consult the people who would have to operate the new system, the teachers and university lecturers. Worse, when those most closely concerned with education wanted a national debate on the review, it was refused and, as was the habit of that administration when anything controversial reared its head, the document was classified as restricted.

Teachers, already grumbling over pay and the economic crisis which was about to erupt into violence, went on strike. Students in the university joined them. And the senior pupils in the secondary schools found themselves at a loose end.

The scene was now set for those days of violence. For over three years the student population of Ethiopia has not been slow to take action to show its displeasure with the establishment, and some have paid for it with their lives.

If the teachers had not struck over the Education Sector Review, Ethiopia's protracted revolution of 1974 might never have started.

It was the civil disturbances, fomented by the teacherless students and the disgruntled taxi-drivers, that led to the calling in of the military, which in the lower ranks did not normally carry arms in public—and those who had been waiting for just such an opportunity, took it.

In the weeks which followed the fall of the Government, various sections of the community, particularly the military, were given pay rises. So were the teachers, who were accused of merely using the Education Sector Review as an excuse for a pay strike. But in spite of the pay rise the teachers still refused to go back and instead redoubled their efforts to have the review scrapped or at least suspended.

Nine months later it is still suspended. But the teachers' action may yet be justified by events. For the revolution that it helped to start might just bring about the total changes in Ethiopian society which, way back in February, the teachers argued was needed before any new educational system would work.

In almost every western country there is the growing problem of jobs for school-leavers. In Ethiopia it has never been a problem in that sense. There just are not any jobs. The teachers knew it. And at least the medieval system of education in the country, initiated by the archbishop, the Orthodox (Coptic) Church, had the advantage of training people to do nothing, but do it well.

The Education Sector Review, however, had come up with the progressive idea of switching resources into education, into training mechanics, electricians and carpenters. This was fine, except that, as the teachers pointed out in that February document, there were no jobs for mechanics, electricians and carpenters.

The review also wanted to relate the educational system to agriculture, since the country's main industry and the backbone of what economy it has, is farming. Commendable, except, as the teachers pointed out, where was the land to be farmed? It was all owned by the aristocracy, much of it lying idle, and if anyone worked it the profits would go to the ruling class and the young man who had studied hard for years at college would end up with no more in wages than the illiterate peasant who had stuck to his side of the feudal fence all along.

The review had put up another bright idea. Education should be a means of achieving a spirit of national unity, in a country seriously divided by ethnic groupings. As the teachers' document said: "For a person who is hungry, for one who does not know what job he will have tomorrow and does not have a roof over his head, national unity is a term suspended in space."

In other words, there was nothing wrong with the aims of the review. But there was no structure towards which it could build. All the university could do would

Emperor's fall strengthens Addis Ababa in the OAU

With the dethronement of Haile Selassie, Ethiopia has ceased to be something of an anachronism within the Organization of African Unity.

The Emperor was a justly venerated figure in the organization which, in its infancy—years particularly owed much to his enthusiasm, prestige and dignity. But with the philosophy of African socialism increasingly holding sway as the OAU settles into its second decade, the imperial dynasty became more and more incongruous. Now only tiny Swaziland is ruled by an

absolute monarch and Ethiopia has a fresh, more youthful government which promises to be more in keeping with the mood and style of the times.

There are no indications that the transfer of power will affect the standing of the OAU headquarters in Addis Ababa. The relatively peaceful manner of the change will, if anything, strengthen the city's claim to the secretariat. Its position as a geographic and religious meeting point between Arab and black Africa is fortunate at a time of growing sensitivity about that particular

ethnic division. The OAU is taking some satisfaction from seeing its 10-year preoccupation with the struggle against colonialism reaching fruition. Guinea-Bissau joined the organization this year and the complete independence of Mozambique and Angola is in sight.

There is firm confidence too that it must now be only a relatively short time before Rhodesia becomes Zimbabwe and joins the fold. Meanwhile Africa is determined to intensify the political pressure at the United Nations and elsewhere

and to strengthen sanctions directed at the remaining minority white strongholds. At a more basic level, greater attention is being paid to the OAU's own internal workings. A comprehensive review of the structure and machinery of the organization is under way.

The Council of Ministers approved a budget of \$2.6m for the current financial year. This was an increase of 35 per cent over last year's budget, but only half the previous fiscal year's budget was actually received.

The most urgent task the OAU faces is to heal the rift between Arab and black Africa. The divisions became sharply apparent at this year's summit conference in Mogadiscio when the committee of seven, established to negotiate special oil prices for African nations affected by the increase in oil prices, reported that the oil-producing Arab states would not allow concessions to African countries. The committee's efforts were hampered by the fact that several African leaders made their own individual attempts to negotiate directly.

The black African states are disgusted at the sum put forward as development aid to offset the effects of the oil costs. The Arabs offered only \$200m, subsequently raised to \$230m. A further \$500m was made available through the Arab-African Bank, but the Arabs retained control of the funds. One black African diplomat said the amount being offered was equal to only a sixth of the total sum being added to black Africa's oil bill.

M.K.



A reading lesson at a leprosarium.

be to spew out mechanics, plumbers, agricultural experts by the thousand, to spend their days sitting in the Rendezvous Café in Churchill Avenue, or trying to find a menial job that would give them a bit more than the average \$5 a month.

What was needed, the teachers said, was a total change in the whole system. They did not use the word revolution. But that was what they wanted, and got.

Now the whole structure which created and maintained the old system, and thwarted any real attempts to change it, has been swept away. Although education in Ethiopia has been largely in a state of suspended animation for most of this year—and the military now want to send the students and teachers into the countryside for a year to operate a crash anti-literacy programme—there are at least the seeds of hope that the kind of society can be created which will make a document like Education—Challenge to the Nation a meaningful one.

But in health and social hygiene the task is almost too big to contemplate. The Ethiopian Ministry of Information, speaking of the development of health services, gives a table showing that from 1947 to 1972 the number of hospitals rose from 38 to 85, the number of beds from 3,300 to 8,145 and the number of clinics from 120 to 649. At the same time, the number of doctors increased from 100 to 274. This looks like progress, and in one sense obviously is.

Later in the booklet, the authors admit: "Weighed against how much remains to be done these achievements

are but a small fraction." This is a considerable understatement when you look at the figures the booklet does not give—one hospital for every 304,000 patients, one bed for every 3,000 patients, 4,500 people to every clinic, 76,250 people for each doctor, and one pharmacist for every 459,000. If you get toothache in Ethiopia you just have to be brave about it. There is only one dentist to every 1,700,000 people.

All this makes the words of the erstwhile Emperor sound rather hollow. "The existence of an effective public health service is a prerequisite for the development of a country's manpower and economic resources."

To be fair, great efforts are being made to eradicate communicable diseases, particularly smallpox. Ethiopia is the only country outside Asia that still has epidemic smallpox, although the numbers are fast diminishing. And in a country whose capital has 350,000 officially admitted prostitutes, working in some 10,000 brothels, venereal diseases could be said to be of epidemic proportions, and prompted the establishment in 1956 of a major VD control centre in Addis Ababa, with the cooperation and assistance of the World Health Organization.

But, as with the education system, until there are basic changes in the pattern of living of the average Ethiopian—more than 90 per cent of whom live in mud-floored, mud-and-dung walled houses, Ethiopia's big, modern, well-equipped, expensive showpiece hospitals in Addis and Asmara and Harar are whistles in the wind.

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Fiat trucks at work in Ethiopia



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In 1973 Fiat, together with its fully-owned OM and Autobianchi subsidiaries, produced 1.6 million vehicles, or 86% of Italy's output and 12% of Europe's.

In addition to building motor cars and commercial vehicles, Fiat is also engaged in the production of agricultural tractors, forklift trucks, aero engines, rail rolling stock, Diesel engines, gas turbines, components for nuclear power stations, and electronics instrumentation. It also makes a considerable amount of steel as well as a complete range of lubricants.

The Company is engaged, either through associated firms or jointly with other

organizations, in the sectors of earth-moving machinery, aircraft, civil and industrial engineering, and public works. Besides giving impulse to exports, which account today for a third of its total turnover, Fiat has entered into a number of co-operation ventures with newly emerging countries, thus making a contribution to their economic expansion and development.

There are, in fact, Fiat cars, trucks and agricultural tractor factories in seven different countries in Africa. Also worthy of note are the activities carried out by Impresit, a Fiat-associated company, which has to its credit major hydro-electric project developments, such as the dams of Kariba in Rhodesia, Akosombo in Ghana, Roseires in Sudan, Kajiji in Nigeria, as well as Koka and Finchaas in Ethiopia plus roads, land reclamation, etc.

Ethiopia is one of the countries in Africa, where the Fiat involvement, because of historical and economic reasons, has been greatest.

About one third of all the cars on the road in Ethiopia today is Fiat while a pre-eminent posi-

tion is also held by Fiat and OM trucks.

In 1973 Fiat cars accounted for 32.7% of total Ethiopian registrations, while the percentage of Fiat trucks sold in Ethiopia was about 85%. These results place the Italian company in a foremost position on the Ethiopian market.

As in other African countries, Fiat vehicles have given ample proof of being particularly suited to the difficult operating conditions of the Ethiopian countryside. A standard production Fiat 127, for instance, was first in its class in the 10th Ethiopian Highland Rally, an achievement all the more commendable seeing that the rally took place on Africa's own ground, so to speak. A fleet of Fiat 682 N3 trucks has given further proof of the toughness and reliability of Fiat vehicles under African conditions by successfully covering for the first time ever the 1,200km (745 miles) long distance between Port Sudan and Khartoum, a punishing route unwinding over stony tracks and across barren land.

The sales and service of Fiat trucks and cars in

Ethiopia is carried out by SACAFT, a Fiat subsidiary company based in Addis Ababa. Other Fiat sales and service centres are located in the main cities, such as Harar, Dire Dawa, Kambolcha and Asmara. The marketing and servicing of Fiat trucks is, in turn, the responsibility of Mitchell-Cotts & Co. Ltd. and its own network.

A recently completed Fiat truck assembly plant is to start work in the next few months. It will assemble Fiat and OM trucks and buses under Fiat licence. The whole project was financed by Automotive and Manufacturing Company of Ethiopia S.C. (A.M.C.E.), a company established in 1970 with 90% of the capital put up by Fiat and the remaining 10% by the Agricultural and Industrial Development Bank. Fiat is also operating in the public works sector in Ethiopia through its associated company Impresit which has carried out among other things the civil engineering work of a concrete factory in Addis Ababa and trunk roads, including the Lekempi-Ghimbi and Bedelle-Gore routes.



class of primary schoolchildren in Debrahan, north of Addis Ababa.



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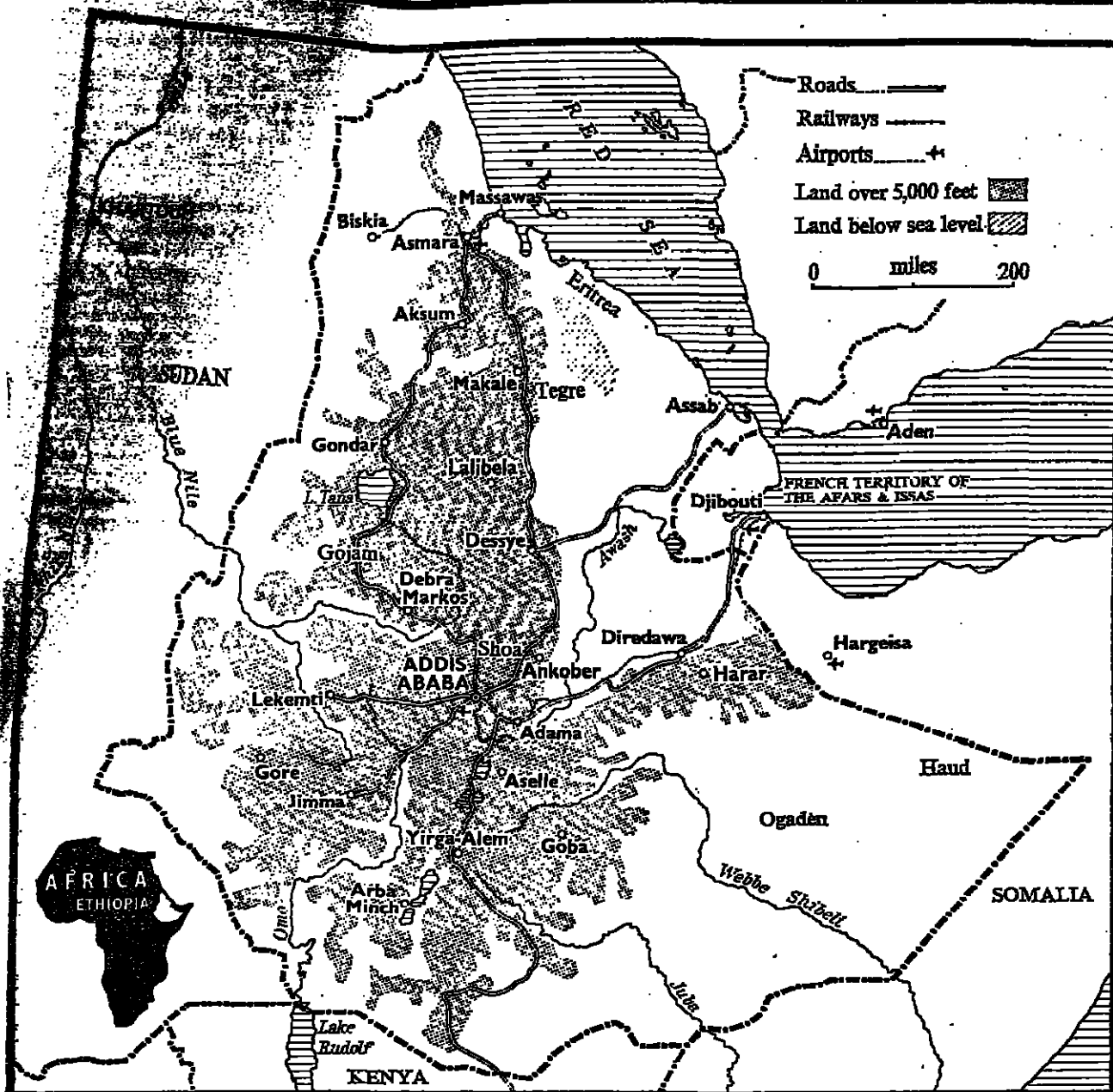
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Margaret Allen, who visited Ethiopia before the Emperor's downfall, describes the impact it made on her—both dismay at its poverty and wonder at its beauty

Future for tourism if living standards improve

Ethiopia came as a shock to me. Previously I had travelled to many parts of the world—the Far East, the Americas, Australia, but I had never been to Africa. Real Africa, that is, those parts with civilizations as old as and different from anything which can be found anywhere in the West, or places influenced by the West.

I was shocked by the obvious poverty in Addis Ababa, a capital city which is clearly of twentieth-century design, with wide boulevards and modern buildings of considerable beauty. On these roads and around these buildings was evidence of extreme poverty of a kind I had previously associated only with places in India and the Far East. Living conditions, I was assured, were better than in many parts of Africa.

I did not know whether this was true or not. What I did know was that I felt uncomfortable and too affluent in such surroundings. And the statements were not true. My visit was a short one. It took place just before the Dimbleby disclosures and hopping about the country by air on the "historic route". I saw little of the interior and was unaware that Ethiopia housed some of the most desperately poor and starving peoples of Africa.

This must be said, other-

wise the casual visitor to Ethiopia might find his or her enjoyment totally destroyed by seeing the normal environment in which many Ethiopians live. And there is enjoyment to be had in great measure. If the new regime can improve living standards, then the development of tourism in the "hidden empire" can do nothing but good in opening up the country to foreigners and widening the horizons of its native peoples.

The faces of Ethiopians show great variety, and the women of Addis are particularly beautiful. The diversity of their backgrounds shows not only in their faces but also in their language, clothes and habits. There are about 70 different tongues with about 200 dialects. The people are friendly and open and there is little, if any, atmosphere of hostility towards other races.

Addis Ababa, where I spent most of my time, was founded in 1887 by the Emperor Menelik II. It is almost 8,000 ft above sea level, so that despite its nearness to the Equator, the climate is always pleasant, except for those who do not like heat.

Although Addis is a modern capital city it has more the atmosphere of a large provincial town than a metropolis. Outside the main hotels the traveller can find

it difficult to find night life of the style which is customary in Europe and North America.

If anything, Asmara, Ethiopia's second city, situated in Eritrea, the most northern province, has a more cosmopolitan atmosphere than Addis. The Italian influence remains, and the atmosphere of the town is a mixture of southern Europe and the Middle East.

But tourism has not yet developed to the stage where people simply come to Ethiopia seeking sunshine and entertainment. Visitors are divided into two broad groups; those who seek out a little-known, mainly Christian civilization, and those who are looking for what is one of the best wildlife—and particularly bird—sanctuaries of the world.

The seekers after history follow the historic route.

The hardy can take the arduous way by road, or mule, but today most people fly from one site to another.

At Lalibela, for example, the birthplace of both a saint and a king, are the 11 monolithic churches which were hewn directly out of the rockface. They were built in the twelfth century in the Wollo province at the command of Lalibela (the name means "the bees recognize his sovereignty"), and the building methods still baffle experts.

The churches, which are

still used for worship, stand in two groups on either side of the river Jordan. They have magnificent facades and splendid interiors. They are carved and painted, and in each one narrow tunnels and rock-hewn steps take the visitor through the churches proper into tree-shaded groves.

Then there is Gondar, the site of fairy-tale castles built in the seventeenth century, and abandoned today. They stand in a rolling park with in barbed-wire walls. No one knows why this site—even more remote 300 years ago than it is today—was chosen by King Fasildas for his group of castles; nor has anyone yet traced the true source of the inspiration for their architecture, though it is reminiscent of some of the old palaces of southern Arabia.

From Gondar on to Harar, which the Ethiopians describe as "a visit to the Arabian nights". This is an older world, dating from the seventh century, where there are trains of camels winding their way through the area, colourful markets and small shops. Harar itself is surrounded by high walls, with five gates and 25 look-out towers.

Along the whole of the historic route lie markets of tremendous variety. Addis has an enormous one, which sells products ranging from

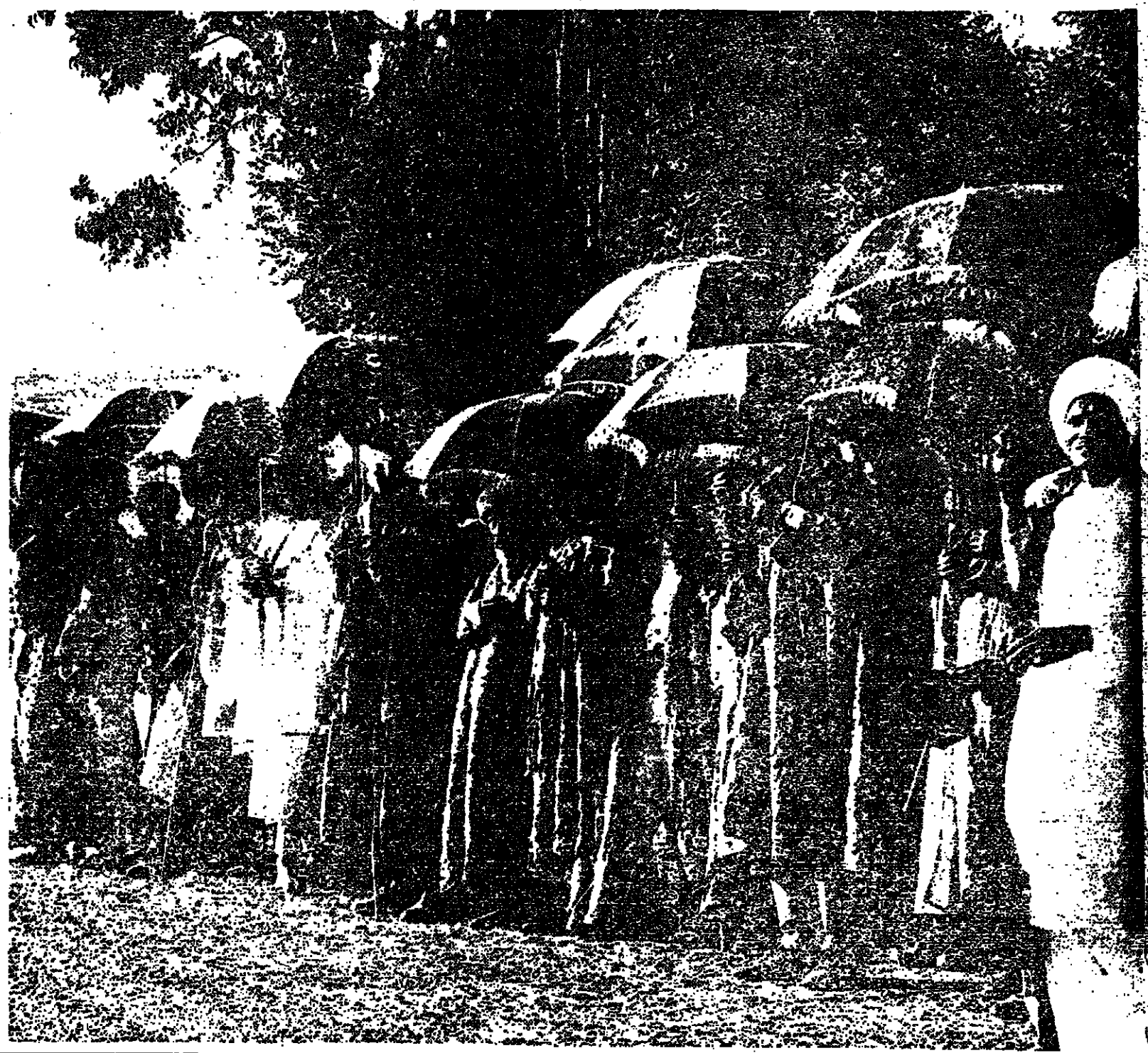
everyday produce to metalware, paintings, scrolls, fabrics, jewelry and religious objects. Perhaps the most unusual market is at Makalle, where the square is packed every Monday with people from the surrounding countryside who have brought their produce for barter.

With the changes and unrest of the past 18 months, tourism to Ethiopia has not surprisingly dropped off. Today the visitors who have continued to come despite all alarms and crises are mainly naturalists, and ornithologists in particular. There are more than 830 species of birds, many of which are found only on the Ethiopian plateau, and it is reckoned that some of the country's birds still remain unknown to scientists.

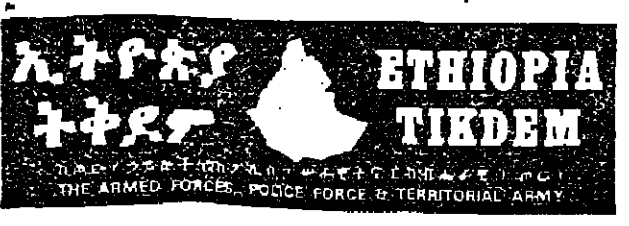
Other wildlife includes lions and dik-dik, giraffe and gazelle, crocodile and hippopotamus, the rare Walia ibex, the mountain nyala and the Simien fox. Camera safaris are rich and rewarding.

How to get there

Return economy fare from London to Addis Ababa is £428. Tours can be arranged from Addis itself or directly from England. For further information, write to Ethiopian Airlines, 85-87 Jermy Street, London SW1 6JD.



Some of the many faces of Ethiopia which the visitor travelling through this vast and ancient land may encounter. They include a pipe-smoking nomadic tribesman; a group of horse-riding farmers; country women in crowded Harar market; and a greeting between friends in Addis Ababa.



هكذا من الأصل

How will church fare after Selassie?

opia's Christian Orthodox Church is facing a particularly testing and critical time in its history.

It was always said that the church was the main pillar of the imperial system. Constitutionally, church and state were intertwined and enjoyed each other's protection. But the emperor has gone, and a new era is beginning.

So the church is now without his guard-ship. In the past, the church was an island of Christianity in a sea of Islam. Now there are some fears that the country's Christian may now face serious encroachment.

One article by an Ethiopian examining the overthrown monarch's system of control has noted that the doctrine of the Ethiopian church had been accepted over the centuries as an article of faith. Furthermore, the church had used its monopoly of education and religious instruction to permeate every aspect of Ethiopian life.

Not only did the church enshrine the goals, values and ideals of the Ethiopian empire, the article said. It also provided a means of selecting able and loyal servants for the crown. The three greatest virtues, according to church doctrine, were obedience, loyalty and piety.

The article, clearly reflecting some of the developing ideology, contended that the church was directly responsible for the political apathy of the masses in the past. It provided the ideology which bound the Christian population together.

Throughout history, the writer contended, identity of faith has been stronger than any other form of identity and loyalty was not complete unless it was complemented by loyalty to the emperor.

These arguments indicate some of the pressures that the church is going to have to contend with in the coming months.

Its role in meeting the famine emergency brought the Ethiopian church little credit. It took little active part in the relief operation until long after international organizations, and then only marginally. There was a recent incident south of the capital in which a priest was stoned out of a village after he attempted to obtain 10 Ethiopian dollars from a bereaved and destitute family to perform a burial service.

Many months the archbishop, Abuna Teofilos, has been a cautious figure. He was appointed to the post of archbishop by Emperor Haile Selassie against the will of certain elements within the church.

He certainly regarded the emperor as a conservative figure and a defender of the status quo. He was out in sharp opposition to the draft of a new constitution which would establish the church. He believed that it would be the church "to a position of a public affairs" and a warning of strong forces to oppose such a revolution of church from the throne.

the dehqronement of Emperor Haile Selassie, the church quickly found itself in line with the new military power.

A powerful priest in the lower echelon of the church hierarchy told me that many of the younger priests disagreed with their older and more conservative colleagues and favoured a separation of church from state. What he asked was: What is the state doing for the church? In his view, very little.

The chief concern should be that the church should not lose its dignity as a result of the reforms. There was, he said, no reason why the church should find itself in conflict with the new Government.

"If the new Government wants the poor to be fed and the sick to be made healthy and for all Ethiopians to enjoy a better life, which it does, then the church and the Government have the same goal."



A British aid project, run on a food-for-work basis, for thousands of peasants. This work is done without mechanized assistance, using picks, shovels and hands.

Air and rail routes before roads

by Blair Thomson

In most countries a motorist can be caught unawares by a pothole in the road. In Ethiopia, finding any road long has been built, linking the Awash Valley and Tana. It makes the journey from the Central Highlands to the Red Sea coast at Assab that little bit easier.

Also progressing, though slower than was hoped, is the Addis Ababa-Nairobi international highway. The Kenyan side is almost complete. But in Ethiopia, the weather, civil unrest and the almost impossible difficult terrain in places has been hampering progress.

Long before modern highways were thought of in Ethiopia, the country had another kind of transport system far in advance of anything else in communications in East Africa. This is the Addis Ababa-Djibouti railway, linking the remote capital with the hot French colonial port on the Gulf of Aden.

This quaint narrow-gauge railway was opened in 1917. The first section, from the eastern Ethiopian town of Dire Dawa to Djibouti, was opened in 1902. At that time this was Ethiopia's only link with the coast and the outside world. Despite the modernization of the Eritrean ports of Assab and Massawa on the Red Sea, the Franco-Ethiopian railway is still an important trade link.

Rising from sea level to the 5,500 ft high plateau on which Addis Ababa stands, makes for a spectacular and, for the engines, a strenuous journey. It must have been an even more spectacular feat of engineering, considering the rugged Ethiopian terrain which makes any kind of surface communication an engineer's nightmare.

Between the Eritrean provincial capital of Asmara and the port of Massawa, which had to cut its way through mountainous territory. It boasts 30 tunnels and 65 bridges. Eighteen of the tunnels had to be cut out of solid rock. This line carries nearly half a million passengers and more than 200,000 tons of freight a year.

With such problems on the surface, it was natural that Ethiopia should develop an extensive internal air service. Many of the provincial capitals were first linked to the capital by air, long before roads were built.

Air services were introduced in 1928 with three light aircraft. Ethiopian Airlines is an important and highly respected international airline, whose safety record and pilot skill are the envy of many more highly developed nations. It was formed in 1945 with only six DC-4s.

Its Boeing 707s, 720s and DC-6Bs, ideal for the climatic extremes of Ethiopia, fly to many cities in Africa, the Middle East, Europe and Asia, and has regular flights to Peking.

The topography proved equally difficult in the telecommunications field as in roadbuilding. The physical problems of stretching telephone lines across the mountains to remote parts of the country forced Ethiopia to think early about radio-telephone systems.

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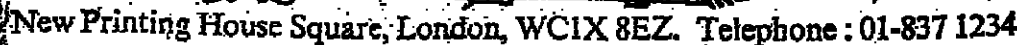
The Secretary General
Ethiopian Coffee & Haricot Beans Exporters' Association
P.O. Box 1982
Addis Ababa, Ethiopia
Telex : 21175
Cable : ECHEA, Addis Ababa

To Individual Exporters of Coffee and Haricot Beans Listed Below:

Exporters' Names	Telex No.	Tel. No.	P.O. Box
1. Addis Exporter	21041	123737	22357
2. Allports Ltd.	21089	114237/118641	515
3. Alansi & Demmaj Pvt. Ltd. Co.	21124	112227	3352
4. A. M. S. Bashanfer (DIRE DAWA)		113443	73
5. Ambassa Enterprises Pvt. Ltd. Co.	21187	157221	2253
6. Angelo Mortegnon (DEMBIDOLO)			
7. Belete Shibeshi		122508/110143	21338
8. Cafex Pvt. Ltd. Co.	21072	156100/445592	49
9. D. Karikas & Son (Eth.) Ltd. (D.D.)	5012	113478	108
10. E.T.C.O.F. Pvt. Ltd. Co. (Asmara)		113163/113174	1237
11. Ethiopian Commodities Pvt. Ltd. Co.	21136	447637/444194	1113
12. Heinrich Christen & Co. (Eth.) Ltd.		119900/116214	3417
13. Husien Emam & Brothers		111798/121253	2463
14. Ibero & Jos Hansen (Eth.) Ltd.	21033	155512/3	1501
15. J.J. Kothari & Co. (Eth.) Ltd.	21085	111584/111627	171
16. Kedir Ebba Pvt. Ltd. Co.	21084	151200/440679	997
17. Kidane Beyene	21128	111326/117183	1309
18. Legesse Sherefa		111676	2288
19. Measho Bein & Kidane Tesfason		114071/113232	4385
20. Michael Saragas	21151	116745/445028	1600
21. Moplaco Trading (DIRE DAWA)	5013	113453/113972	4
22. Myriallis Papaphilippou Co. Ltd.	21075	111717/111647	173
23. Nagindas H. Varia	21041	112785/112327	
24. Omar Mustafa		116902	5588
25. Paul Ries & Sons (Eth.) Ltd.	21035	110233/110551	3659
26. Said Ahmad Bahomed & Son		111085	578
27. Saleh Ahmed Baminif & Bros.		111861	756
28. Salem Abdulla Bagersh		446288/446949	1269
29. Seferian & Co. (Eth.) Ltd.	21070	448100/445370	64
30. S. J. Magdalinis	21100	112419	243
31. Shalom Shelmay	21044	111725/111001	50
32. Shantilal & Co.	21152	117643/117279	1744
33. Sharif Omar		114913/121596	21411
34. Solomon M. Sellassie	21133	153886/153341/2	21366
35. Samuel Amde Meskel	(117223)	117223/445633	
36. Abdulla Omar Bahajri		112437	310
37. Antypas Bros. Ltd.		116114	1606
38. Hailu Gebre Hiwot		443846	5638
39. Hatimbai Gulamali		117296	489
40. Hussien Ahmed Elbar		115323	2182
41. Mohamed Abdulahi Ogsedie (DIRE DAWA)		113425/113414	250



priest at one of the rock-hewn churches in Lalibela.



CALL FOR CONCERTED ACTION

'cause he whom it concerns
to whom I talk
with whom I walk
by whom I stand
for whom I fend
knows that the beauty
of the serenity
of a language
lies between you and me
Yours faithfully,
WALTER BLUHM
98 East End Road,
Finchley, N3.

Connors and his personal army

Win a small cold war

Connors, a full-time tennis player, is at least 11st 10lb in at less than 11st. He is a man of Muhammad Ali's build, heavily overbuilt, with a cockiness, and he has a relentless forward attack. He is also the kind of player more familiar in boxing: a manager (William F. Frazier), manager's wife, coach (Frankie Frazier), and a friend, sparring partner and occasional opponent, Mike Massey.

All are with him this week at the Albert Hall, London, where the Wimbledon United States, Australian and South African champion has reached the final of the first tournament he has played since September: the £30,990 climax of the three-week Dewart circuit. At 12.15 yesterday morning, Connors finished a match in which he beat Harold Solomon 6-1, 7-5, 6-4. Solomon led by a set and 5-2, had a match point, and then led 4-2 in the third set. But after two hours and a half, Solomon and the rest of us knew exactly why and how the 22-year-old fighting machine called Connors had come to dominate the game.

After winding down with a long bath, a meal and a chat, Connors went to bed. He had been playing for 12 hours and had begun the 55-minute demolition of the formidable Tom Okker, whom he beat by the astonishing margin of 6-0, 6-2. The match was dominated by a cold tension which froze outwardly, at any rate, the emotional vivacity to which both men are prone. This is a tight-lipped, straight-faced contest less a tennis match than a small war.

Connors' service returns are so bold, so deeply penetrating, that his opponents need to be on target with a high percentage of first services if they are to have a chance of coming back. Connors' percentage was a modest 55.3, in spite of the fact that he slipped in a few slower first services (together with some double faults) in an effort to trick or tease Connors into error. It did not work. Connors was all clinical concentration. He almost hit Connors primarily at Okker's backhand. His command of length and pace was as assured



Connors on his way to victory against Okker yesterday.

up, Okker scored only six more points. We were left with the impression that both men had wanted to win the bitterly combative match by the biggest possible margin. It's a jungle out there, says Connors. It is a jungle in which this many-sided young independent and undoubtedly king of tennis is unbeaten. Connors' record is 10-0 in the Dewart circuit. He has won 10 of 11 matches, including the final of the Wimbledon United States, Australian and South African champion has reached the final of the first tournament he has played since September: the £30,990 climax of the three-week Dewart circuit. At 12.15 yesterday morning, Connors finished a match in which he beat Harold Solomon 6-1, 7-5, 6-4. Solomon led by a set and 5-2, had a match point, and then led 4-2 in the third set. But after two hours and a half, Solomon and the rest of us knew exactly why and how the 22-year-old fighting machine called Connors had come to dominate the game.

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Golf

Jacklin heads foreign challenge

Johannesburg, Nov. 15.—Dale Haynes, of South Africa, maintained his lead in the £20,000 South African PGA championship here today with one round to go for third round total of 20. Jacklin, of Britain, and Hobbay, of Rhodesia, are the leading foreign players on 208.

This represents an improvement on the British effort as yesterday Humphreys, another Briton, who led the foreigners, was seven strokes behind Haynes. He had a 69 for 140.

Haynes is three strokes ahead of his countryman, Cobie LeGrange, whose 67 gave him a third-round aggregate of 205 in the 72-hole tournament.

Jacklin and Hobbay are followed by Gammon, of Rhodesia, with a score of 214. Witherby, of the United States on 212 and another American, Schlee, a stroke behind him.—AP.

Oosterhuis joint ninth after third par round

Napa, Nov. 14.—Peter Oosterhuis, of Britain, is joint ninth after scoring a 72 in the third round of the 144-hole competition in the Professional Golf Association's qualifying school for approved tournament players here. David Newquist, of the United States, leads, 67 to 67 to go with rounds of 70 and 74.

Oosterhuis is five shots behind on 216 after steady scores of par 32 for each round. Frank Zoeller and Frank Conner, who led after the second round, had 73 and 76 respectively. Alan Tapie had a 68 for 140, and Greg Trampas, bounced back with a 70 after a 76 yesterday. He is now tied for third place with Zoeller. Florentino Molina, of Argentina, had a 70. His earlier rounds were 76 and 72, bringing his three-day total to 218 to tie for 19th place.

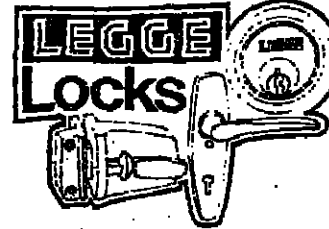
Eighteen players will ultimately receive their playing credentials on Wednesday. The British players are here at the Silverado Country Club for one more round before moving to the Canyon Club in Palm Springs, California, for four more rounds.—Reuter.

AUCKLAND, N.Z.: City of Auckland tournament. Leading scores: 132, S. J. Smith (NZ), 131, G. J. Smith (NZ), 130, G. J. Smith (NZ), 129, G. J. Smith (NZ), 128, G. J. Smith (NZ), 127, G. J. Smith (NZ), 126, G. J. Smith (NZ), 125, G. J. Smith (NZ), 124, G. J. Smith (NZ), 123, G. J. Smith (NZ), 122, G. J. Smith (NZ), 121, G. J. Smith (NZ), 120, G. J. Smith (NZ), 119, G. J. Smith (NZ), 118, G. J. Smith (NZ), 117, G. J. Smith (NZ), 116, G. J. Smith (NZ), 115, G. J. Smith (NZ), 114, G. J. Smith (NZ), 113, G. J. Smith (NZ), 112, G. J. Smith (NZ), 111, G. J. Smith (NZ), 110, G. J. Smith (NZ), 109, G. J. Smith (NZ), 108, G. J. Smith (NZ), 107, G. J. Smith (NZ), 106, G. J. Smith (NZ), 105, G. J. Smith (NZ), 104, G. J. Smith (NZ), 103, G. J. Smith (NZ), 102, G. J. Smith (NZ), 101, G. J. Smith (NZ), 100, G. J. Smith (NZ), 99, G. J. Smith (NZ), 98, G. J. Smith (NZ), 97, G. J. Smith (NZ), 96, G. J. Smith (NZ), 95, G. J. Smith (NZ), 94, G. J. Smith (NZ), 93, G. J. Smith (NZ), 92, G. J. 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THE TIMES

BUSINESS NEWS

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Chairman of Occidental cries takeover bid Amoco as 'ridiculous'

Oil of Indiana
sixth largest oil
in United States,
a takeover offer
from Occidental
is a ridiculous

Hammer, chairman
of Occidental,
said he was not
interested in the
offer.

Both Amoco and Occidental have played a part in the exploration and development of North Sea oil and gas resources, and have a sizeable stake in marketing operations in the United Kingdom.

Amoco, as operator for a group that includes the British Gas Corporation, one of the pioneers of gas exploration in the southern North Sea, and from the group's share of the Leman and Indefatigable gasfields, supplies 36 per cent of Britain's gas needs.

In the northern North Sea, it made the first commercial oil find, the Montrose field, and has a large share in the Hutton oilfield north east of the Shetlands.

Occidental is involved in the development of the Piper and Claymore oilfields in the northern North Sea. It is the operator for a group that includes Getty Oil, Allied Chemical and Thomson.

Occidental is also involved in the development of the Leman and Indefatigable gasfields in the southern North Sea, and has a large share in the Hutton oilfield north east of the Shetlands.

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Further cut in Citibank prime rate to 10¼ pc

From Our United States
Economics Correspondent
Washington, Nov 15.

First National City Bank cut its prime rate for the sixth consecutive week, taking the new level to 10¼ per cent from 10½ per cent, from Monday.

Further declines in domestic interest rates are likely, with the Federal Reserve increasing liquidity and the Treasury holding back from major new financing projects.

Many bankers believe the easier rates are the main cause of a weakening in the international exchange rate of the dollar. The Fed, they say, is at present intervening on a modest scale in the exchange markets to aid the dollar.

The American currency is unlikely to be helped by the third quarter balance of payments figures issued today by the Department of Commerce. Officials say it will still be another month before third-quarter current and basic balance of payments figures are available.

They said that today's figures are merely based for the most part on capital flows and the trade situation.

But the trade balance has deteriorated substantially, showing a third-quarter deficit of \$2,596m (£1,130m) after a second-quarter surplus of \$1,130m, which was a surplus in the 1973 third quarter of \$578m.

The figures show some improvement in the so-called net liquidity balance (composed of the trade balance, international transactions in securities, non-liquid capital flows reported by United States banks, allocations of special drawing rights and cover errors and omissions to cover direct foreign investments) to a deficit of \$4,810m in the third quarter, from a deficit of \$6,254m in the previous quarter, and a surplus of \$1,657m in the third quarter of last year.

A much more significant improvement is reported in the official reserve transactions balance (the net liquidity balance plus liquid private capital flows, which mainly embrace recent transactions on the account of oil producing countries) to a deficit of \$30m in the third quarter, from a deficit of \$4,529m in the second quarter, and a \$1,942m surplus in the third 1973 quarter.

Department of Commerce officials point out that these improvements largely reflect a \$500m decline to 1,900m in United States bank-reported capital outflows.

Higher petroleum imports accounted for about 40 per cent of the rise in the trade deficit while the decline in bank lending abroad, the officials state, was "probably related to tight money and a reappraisal of lending policies by the banks following some bank failures."

On the monetary side, the Treasury's announcement that it does not intend to raise more money in the market, scheduled \$4,500m from the bond markets during the rest of this year.

This restraint by the Treasury should produce some easier general liquidity conditions, as the Fed has already taken action to ensure more than sufficient funds for the market to meet the Treasury's current financing plans.

Meanwhile, the New York Fed reported that money supply currency in circulation, plus deposits, rose by \$2,600m in the week ending November 6 to \$282,200m.

While both groups emphasized yesterday this was in no way a financial operation, Friends' Provident had a long-term problem in establishing an adequate base to develop new general business in an inflationary period.

As a mutual company, founded by the Quakers in the 1830s, it did not have access to conventional capital markets used by the proprietary insurance companies. In addition, the new Investment Trade Requirements coming in next January placed stringent requirements on asset ratios.

While the solvency margins of both companies were not revealed—Phoenix is one of the few with a dispensation against disclosure—it appears there will be some dilution following the acquisition.

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Work on orders worth £125m has been stopped by the dispute and about 6,000 workers are idle—2,600 from the fitting out trades who are on strike, 2,900 manual workers and apprentices who are laid off, and the 400 staff "locked out" by the pickets.

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Societies' loans near record, but housebuilding decline continues

By Margaret Storie

A note of cheer came yesterday from the Building Societies Association which revealed that loan commitments to housebuyers are now almost a record. In October the societies approved loans totalling £370m, only £3m short of the record £373m advanced in May, 1972—the peak of the house market boom.

The good news, however, is tempered by the increasing downturn in activity of private housebuilders.

Mr Leonard Boyle, chairman of the Building Societies Association, drew attention to the fact that while the number of mortgages approved on new houses had increased from 6,705 in March to 10,470 in October the number of houses started by private builders had dropped from 10,700 in March to 7,000 in September.

The gross inflow of funds in October amounted to £593m, and after withdrawals of £144m, net receipts were £179m, compared with £138m in September.

Not all of this money, of course, is available to homebuyers as the societies are now repaying in instalments

the £500m loan extended to them by the Government from April to August.

Due to the repayment of £41m of the loan last month and this month are scheduled to pay back another £64m which means that just over one-fifth of the debt has been cancelled out.

So far the outlook for November looks equally encouraging with receipts rolling in at similar levels to October. A question mark must hang over the future, however, while the present interest rate structure remains as it is.

It is well known that 7.5 per cent rate paid to investors and the 11 per cent mortgage interest rate paid by borrowers leaves societies with tight operating margins, a particular problem for smaller societies.

Rather than concede a modest increase in the mortgage rate, the Government, it seems, would prefer the societies to lower the rate paid to investors. This suggestion has not been well received by the societies who are aware that investors are still not receiving very generous treatment from them.

ronald Kershaw writes:

with the Greencoat board. It is also involved in a number of joint developments with Marc Gregory.

Lord Kissin, chairman of Guinness Peat, confirmed at the group's annual meeting last week that the bank had, on standing advances of £4m to the housebuilding group after making unquantified provisions.

A spokesman for the bank said yesterday that the loans were secured on other Marc Gregory assets, including part of its remaining holdings in Greencoat, as well as the stake that had been acquired, now worth only £620,000 following of 32p to around 5p.

He added that there had been a number of enquiries about the Greencoat stake since the onset of Marc Gregory's difficulties.

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Slater winds up Far East deal for £5m

By Peter Wainwright

Mr Jim Slater has now severed Slater, Walker Securities' direct involvement outside Britain with the exceptions of two investment banking operations in Holland and Belgium.

These, too, would be sold at the right price. The group was once sizable in America, Canada, South Africa, Australia, the Far East and the Continent.

He has now agreed to sell the group's holding of 17,325,000 ordinary shares or 49.5 per cent of the total in Slater, Walker Overseas Investments to Hutchison International Holdings, a trading giant after the deal.

Hutchison will own 56.07 per cent of SVOI and will make an offer for the other shares within 60 days of completion.

Hutchison has also agreed to acquire Slater, Walker's holding of 1,500,000 shares in Slater, Walker Hutchison for cash.

Hutchison already owns the other 40 per cent of Slater, Walker Hutchison.

The two deals will net Slater, Walker £5m in cash and leave it with another £2m in Slater, Walker Hutchison paper which it has undertaken not to sell in the open market for two years.

It could, however, place the shares, Slater, Walker Securities has also had to procure for a Slater, Walker Hutchison revolving standby credit in United States dollars worth nearly £2m.

In return for the disposal of its general insurance side, which last year wrote £30m of business, generating £1.1m of pre-tax profits, Friends' Provident will receive six million Phoenix shares, raising its stake to 12.8 per cent of the equity.

While both groups emphasized yesterday this was in no way a financial operation, Friends' Provident had a long-term problem in establishing an adequate base to develop new general business in an inflationary period.

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47 pc Greencoat stake for Guinness Mahon

By Margaret Drummond

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Pound and dollar slip in nervous markets

Continuing uncertainty in foreign exchange markets yesterday contributed to further declines in the value of both the pound and the dollar. But the pound was helped in the afternoon by a statement from the Swiss National Bank that although it had not yet intervened it would support the dollar in future if the need arose.

The pound closed with its effective depreciation rate from Smithsonian parties at 20.4 per cent, near the all-time record of 20.43 per cent on January 16.

Gold quietened down after its recent rise and the price slipped back to close at \$187, down 51¢ on the day.

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PERSONAL INVESTMENT AND FINANCE

Growth

Suppliers of goods and services are increasingly asking consumers to pay their money in advance for the consumer to be at fault without its hazards. The danger is that the company may be part of a group subject to the spectre of insolvency. Too often the ordinary consumer is unlikely to hear of any impending liquidation until it is too late.

Individually, customers may be misled of comparatively small sums, but if a wide area of the consumer market is affected, the total may be large. Customers of a seed and bulb firm which went into liquidation complained that it was simply not worth while getting legal advice to fill in the complicated claim form and swearing it before a solicitor in the hope of getting back a small percentage of the sum they had paid.

Their failure to file a claim with the liquidator meant that he had more money to distribute among the company's trade creditors, who benefited accordingly.

To practice this involves an injustice to those ordinary members of the public who have paid their money and got nothing in return. Is it not possible to safeguard their interests in this type of situation?

Some companies, in fact, try to achieve this.

Booking an air ticket through a travel agency recently, a holidaymaker asked what would happen to his deposit should the carrier go the way of Court Line. The clerk assured him that his money would be held in a trust fund for passengers, and would not be released to the airline until the last minute. She could not say when this would be.

As the traveller was obliged to pay the balance due on his ticket at least three weeks before departure, there was still bound to be a period of uncertainty.

The use of a trust deposit account for customers' money received approval in the High Court recently from Mr Justice Megaw. The money would not have gone into liquidation and the liquidators sought to claim

for the benefit of its trade creditors a large sum which customers had paid on account of bedding and quilts they had never received.

His Lordship orders that the money should be repaid to the customers concerned. He said that where customers had paid money in advance to a company for future supply of goods or services, it was entirely proper and honourable for the company to pay that money into a special trust account, so that it could be repaid to those customers, should the company subsequently find that owing to its insolvency it was unable to provide them with the goods ordered.

Unfortunately, in practice the company was sufficiently concerned about customer protection to make use of the trust deposit account system to safeguard customers' money.

Unless customers' payments have been placed in such a specially designated account, their chances of getting their money back will be on a par with trade creditors, with one practical difference: the trade creditors can usually write off their losses on their cost of doing business, whereas an unhappy conclusion to what was probably a long period of prosperous dealing can be set off against past profits.

The ordinary consumer has no means of making deals to look back on and has paid good money for a consideration which has wholly failed.

Admittedly it would be complicated to insist that every consumer should be given ordinary consumers a prior claim to have their money back before trade creditors got their. It is really up to trading companies to adopt the trust deposit account method of protecting customers' money by means of a voluntary code of practice.

They can simply notify customers that they undertake to place their money in a separate trust account and not appropriate it until such time as the goods or tickets have been forwarded by them. This would not only enhance the standing of the company in the consumer's eyes but would go far to reaffirm consumer confidence.

Budget

Concessions for the elderly from Mr Healey

Personal taxation was not a central theme of the autumn Budget on Tuesday, but before breathing a deep sigh of relief individuals should remember the actual wording of the Budget speech.

Mr Healey, the Chancellor, made it quite clear that the reprieve is of a limited duration only. He made the point that private consumption must be held at existing levels for the great mass of the population but he continued: "There must be room for those at the bottom to see their living standards rise. This means sacrifices for those at the upper end of the scale."

"The main instrument for achieving this necessary redistribution of wealth and income is our system of personal taxation. I do not intend to introduce legislation this autumn to deal with those issues; the time for dealing with them will be in my spring Budget." So, be warned. . . .

The few changes in personal taxation which were announced were mainly in the nature of additional relief for the most vulnerable sections of the community, in particular the elderly. Even here, though, the news of higher state pensions and changes in the system of personal allowances for those over 65 was merely a forerunner of measures which will not actually come into operation until next April.

As from next April the pre-

sent age exemption rules coupled with marginal relief will be replaced by a simpler system of giving higher personal allowances for people aged 65, and over.

A single person over the age of 65 will receive a personal allowance of £950, compared with the standard single person allowance of £625. Married couples, where one of the partners is 65 or over, will receive an allowance of £1,425, against the standard married persons' allowance of £865.

For those aged 65 and over the full age allowance, income, both for married and single people, must not exceed £3,000. But not all the benefit is immediately lost when one's income exceeds that limit.

In these circumstances the allowance will be reduced by £2

For every £3 by which the income exceeds £3,000, until the allowance is reduced to the standard rate of personal allowances.

What this means is that a single elderly person will be able to enjoy £18.25 a week free of tax and a married couple £27.44 a week. They will also receive favourable tax treatment on some additional income over £3,000.

Assuming that the present rates of personal allowances are in force after next April—which is a reasonable assumption—it will need to be in receipt of another £1,005 on top of the basic £3,000 before his personal allowance is reduced to the normal £625.

The elderly also receive preferential treatment in the new rules relating to the investment

Round-up

Deposit bond from M &

M & C, Britain's second unit trust group, has launched a new investment scheme, the M & C Convertible Bond. The money is invested in cash deposits with major clearing banks, but interest is accumulated at the life of the company, rate of 10 per cent.

When the individual holds bond there is no tax liability but high taxes are payable on slicing principle. The investment is £1,000.

There is nothing new in the idea of the funds made by entering the market the day has been able upon the experience of investors and come up scheme which has the attraction of a lower charge of 3 per cent compared with the custom of 5 per cent. Its risk is reduced.

If the money is put into any of M & C's funds, there is a discount of 10 per cent on the offer.

★ ★

Excess Insurance have with a new policy designed for the self. Called business experience, it is a vast health insurance to needs of the self-some of whom just deal.

The new policy items such as rental, wage interest, heating and cleaning costs, premiums, staff wage insurance contribute accountant's fees for per cent of the expenses for the previous year. The maximum limited to £6,000.

When a near-record lending being record building societies, it is not surprising that they are particularly in brackets, are beginning upwards—gently, a gallon.

The latest statistic by the Department Environment showed house prices on average 2½ per cent in the th of the year, compared with a 1 per cent drop in the average house prices (£8,200 in Yorkshire in Greater London.

In 1972 and 1973 loans on average 2.11 times earnings, since then has stood at 1.89 times, a clear marker the same level before the housing 1 off.

★ ★

There are signs of activity in the unit-linked assurance industry. Last week Barclay Unico publicised the virtues of equipment at these low levels. Abbey Life, another company which investors are not ready to test the tem-

Today's share prices -the chance of a lifetime?

With the stock market so depressed, many shares are at bargain prices. Many, too, yield an income that would have been unthinkable a year ago.

As a hedge against inflation, shares still have a strong attraction because they represent real assets such as buildings, machinery and land. Sooner or later their underlying values should reassert themselves.

Yet many investors hesitate to commit money when there are still so many uncertainties.

A monthly plan

Fortunately, there is a way to invest that almost entirely avoids the problem of timing. If you invest the same sum at monthly intervals you not only avoid committing a lot of money at one time, you can actually benefit from the fluctuations in share prices. This is because you buy more shares when prices are low and fewer when prices are high. When share

prices recover you should show a good profit.

To do this for yourself and invest in a spread of shares is virtually impossible.

Yet, all this is done for you automatically and economically when you invest through the Barclays Unicorn Savings Plan.

Unit Trust for today

Today we offer a Savings Plan in Unicorn '500' Trust, a unit trust that invests for income in a wide spread mainly of carefully selected small companies. Despite a fall in the Financial Times Actuaries All-Share Index of 28% since the Trust was launched in 1966, the offer price on 13th November, 1974 was 1% higher and income has more than doubled for an original investor.

The yield on November 13th was estimated at 9-80% per annum gross.

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A Barclays Unicorn Savings Plan with the help of a bankers order is one of the easiest ways to save. It's automatic, and soon you may find you have built up a substantial sum – but you should regard your plan as a long-term one.

Remember that the price of shares and the income from them can go down as well as up.

How to start

So that you can start now, we include a combined application form and bankers order. In addition to monthly saving you can start off with a lump sum of any amount you like. This way you may achieve the extra benefit from buying at current low prices.



Investment trust valuations

Total Assets less liabilities £ million		Company	Date of Valuation	Annual Dividend	Net Asset Value after deducting prior charges at market-value	Total Assets less liabilities £ million		Company	Date of Valuation	Annual Dividend	
VALUATION MONTHLY											
19.2	19.2	Alliance	31.10.74	4.755	149	18.5	Thornmont	31.10.74	3.0625		
12.1	12.1	Capital & National	31.10.74	*3.1	77	6.1	Thornmont Secured Growth	31.10.74	—		
4.3	4.3	Claverhouse Investment	31.10.74	2.01	51	6.7	Martin Currie & Co, C A	31.10.74	2.3325		
4.3	4.3	Dundee & London	31.10.74	1.1	144	10.1	St Andrew	31.10.74	2.6975		
4.3	4.3	External	30.10.74	2.5	104	10.4	Scottish & Foreign	31.10.74	2.15		
24.0	24.0	First Scottish American	1.11.74	2.1	561	13.1	Scottish Ontario	31.10.74	2.5		
6.2	6.2	Grange	31.10.74	50	14	3.1	Securities Trust of Scotland	31.10.74	4.6		
31.7	31.7	Great Northern	31.10.74	2.88	621	1.3	Western Canada	31.10.74	1.25		
30.0	30.0	Guardian	31.10.74	1.55	499	25.1	Calidonian	31.10.74	8.25		
16.8	16.8	General Trust Corporation	31.10.74	1.08	68	38.2	Goodland & Forrester	31.10.74	1.1		
36.3	36.3	Investors Capital	31.10.74	1.0	50	9.8	Glendevon	31.10.74	2.1		
9.3	9.3	Jardine Japan	30. 9.74	0.45	92	3.4	Glenmuirav	31.10.74	1.225		
4.1	4.1	London & Holyrood	31.10.74	0.75	43	14.7	Scottish Continental	31.10.74	3.74		
16.2	16.2	London & Holyrood	31.10.74	2.45	70	41.2	Scottish Western	31.10.74	1.68125		
11.6	11.6	London & Montrose	31.10.74	3.55	116	14.2	Second Great Northern	31.10.74	1.46		
22.5	22.5	London & Provincial	31.10.74	8.25	33	3.0	Simonside Investment Co	31.10.74	0.7		
76.8	76.8	Mercantile Investment	31.10.74	1.61	33	3.8	W. M. Rathschall & Sons Ltd	31.10.74	5.45		
1.1	1.1	do Conv Loan 1985	31.10.74	14.50	649.50	3.6	Equity Consort	25.10.74	2.68		
1.1	1.1	do Northern American	1.11.74	27	67	10.1	Schroder Wagg Group	31.10.74	2.65		
1.3	1.3	Save & Prosper Limited	1.11.74	27	27	10.1	Asdown	31.10.74	14.75		
37.4	37.4	Scottish Northern	31.10.74	2.23	67	22.1	do Conv Loan 1986/93	31.10.74	2.39		
25.0	25.0	Scottish United Investors	31.10.74	1.926	121	14.1	Broadstone	31.10.74	14.50		
26.0	26.0	Second Alliance	31.10.74	4.2	127	13.1	Continental & Industrial	31.10.74	3.94		
1.9	1.9	do	31.10.74	6.6	76	13.1	Trans-Oceanic	30. 9.74	0.94		
20.8	20.8	Sterling	31.10.74	3.5	126	6.3	do Conv Loan 1969/93	31.10.74	1.925		
35.5	35.5	United British Securities	31.10.74	5.7	151	3.0	do Conv Loan 1989/94	31.10.74	15.00		
62.3	62.3	Scottish Mortgage	31.10.74	2.3	75	38.0	Stewart Fund Managers Ltd	31.10.74	2.625		
46.9	46.9	Edinburgh & Dundee	31.10.74	2.6	91	7.0	Scottish European	31.10.74	1.0		
8.2	8.2	Edinburgh & Dundee	31.10.74	2.6	91	42.6	Atlas Electric & General	31.10.74	1.65		
8.2	8.2	Edinburgh & Dundee	31.10.74	3.325	129	17.4	Amkys	31.10.74	1.731		
24.8	24.8	Edinburgh & Dundee	31.10.74	1.5	493	8.9	CLP	31.10.74	1.29		
12.3	12.3	Edinburgh & Dundee	31.10.74	1.5	493	16.2	Cedar	31.10.74	1.7		
8.6	8.6	Edinburgh & Dundee	31.10.74	1.5	493	30.0	City of London Brewery	31.10.74	1.9		
2.0	2.0	Edinburgh & Dundee	31.10.74	1.5	493	14.4	Continental Union	31.10.74	1.1		
1.1	1.1	Edinburgh & Dundee	31.10.74	1.5	493	80.8	Industrial & General	31.10.74	1.1		
1.1	1.1	Edinburgh & Dundee	31.10.74	1.5	493	19.3	International	31.10.74	1.645		
3.3	3.3	do Conv Loan 1985/87	31.10.74	58.00	591.70	20.9	Sphere Investment	31.10.74	1.88		
3.1	3.1	City & Grasschurch	31.10.74	1.1125	351	26.8	Standard Investment	31.10.74	3.4338		
3.1	3.1	do Conv Dry 25p	31.10.74	1.1125	351	15.3	Trust Union	31.10.74	2.85		
12.0	12.0	F & C Group	31.10.74	0.3	431	30.3	Trustee's Corporation Ltd	31.10.74	2.85		
81.2	81.2	Foreign & Colonial	31.10.74	2.7	72	46.8	VALUATION THREE-MONTHLY				
10.0	10.0	General Investors & Trustees	31.10.74	2.7	72	24.5	Andro American Securities Corp	15.10.74	1.9		
36.3	36.3	Garmonie Investment (Scottish) Ltd	31.10.74	2.7	72	15.0	do Conv Loan 1988	15.10.74	54.00		
38.8	38.8	Scottish National	31.10.74	2.56	891	9.2	London Electrical & General	30. 9.74	2.7975		
38.8	38.8	Glasgow Stockholders	31.10.74	2.7125	86	15.6	London Scottish American	31.10.74	3.05		
40.1	40.1	John Goyett & Co Ltd	31.10.74	2.7125	86	3.7	Oit & Associated	30. 9.74	5.5075		
21.1	21.1	Borden & Southern Stockholders	31.10.74	4.5	194	13.8	do Conv Loan 1986/93	30. 9.74	2.7		
40.1	40.1	Debenure Corporation Ltd	31.10.74	2.1	59	27.8	United States Debenure Corp	31.10.74	2.2		
14.3	14.3	General Stockholders	31.10.74	2.5	509	11.0	Carlton/Tyneside Group	31.10.74	2.275		
14.3	14.3	Gossett European	31.10.74	2.5	509	6.3	do Conv Loan 1994/99	31.10.74	64.50		
30.5	30.5	Lake View	31.10.74	2.35	62	3.3	City Financial Administration Ltd	31.10.74	2.975		
37.9	37.9	do Conv Loan 75/96	31.10.74	2.35	62	2.6	Acorn Securities	4.11.74	—		
12.8	12.8	London & Aberdeen	31.10.74	1.4	111	6.6	General Funds	4.11.74	2.8		
13.9	13.9	Stockholders	31.10.74	5.0	268	6.0	Conv Oil & Gas	4.11.74	1.25		
6.8	6.8	G T Management Ltd	31.10.74	0.6125	438	15.7	Investing in Success Equities	30. 9.74	1.25		
6.8	6.8	do Conv Loan 1983	31.10.74	1.25	438	15.7	Dominion & General	31. 9.74	4.8		
2.1	2.1	Hammer Securities	31.10.74	1.5	81	15.7	Pentland	31. 9.74	2.45		
45.2	45.2	Hammer Group	31.10.74	2.45	84	85.8	Electra House Group	30. 9.74	3.5		
26.1	26.1	Hambros	31.10.74	4.0	80	68.8	Cable	do Conv Loan 1985/90	30. 9.74	65.25	
11.7	11.7	Bell & General	31.10.74	6.3	135	38.8	Globe	do Conv Loan 1987/91	30. 9.74	2.4	
11.0	11.0	Hutchings & General	31.10.74	1.47	113	11.6	Telephones	do Conv Loan 1987/91	30. 9.74	5.3	
3.3	3.3	Rosendorn	31.10.74	2.0	57	5.6	Temple Bar	do Conv Loan 1985/90	30. 9.74	15.75	
3.3	3.3	Rosendorn	31.10.74	2.0	57	13.7	British American & General	31.10.74	1.1125		
75.2	75.2	Wilton	31.10.74	1.5	87	20.7	English & New York	31.10.74	1.5375		
14.7	14.7	Electric & General	31.10.74	1.0	67	19.6	Embankment Trust	30. 9.74	1.65		
4.9	4.9	Washington	31.10.74	0.85	35		Romney	30. 9.74	2.0		
3.7	3.7	Greenbank	31.10.74	0.81	61						
3.4	3.4	Menzies	31.10.74	1.0	58						
3.5	3.5	Lordland	31.10.74	1.45	35						
10.1	10.1	Phillip Hill (Management) Ltd	31.10.74	2.4	60						
5.1	5.1	City & International	31.10.74	3.06	83						
5.1	5.1	General & Commercial	31.10.74	1.925	50						
11.0	11.0	General Consolidated	31.10.74	1.6625	35						
25.7	25.7	Phillip Hill	31.10.74	5.0	124						
5.0	5.0	Moorgate	31.10.74	1.225	41						
18.7	18.7	Twenty-Eight	31.10.74	3.57	116						
57.4	57.4	Ivery & Shme	31.10.74	3.57	116						
29.0	29.0	Second British	31.10.74	3.57	116						
24.9	24.9	Atlantic Assets	31.10.74	3.57	116						
4.8	4.8	Viking Resources	31.10.74	0.5	25						
3.1	3.1	Anglo Welsh	30. 9.74	1.97	55						
4.8	4.8	Leopold Joseph	30. 9.74	4.375	55						
4.2	4.2	Thanel	29.10.74	1.4	113						
			25.10.74	2.4325	67						

<h1 style="margin: 0;">Application form</h1> <p style="margin: 0;">Please complete one or both parts of this form and return it to:</p> <p style="margin: 0;">Barclays United Limited, Unicorn House, 252 Romford Road, London, E7 9JB.</p> <p style="margin: 0; font-size: small;">Registered office Registered in England, No. 588427.</p>	
<h2 style="margin: 0;">FIRST SUBSCRIPTION/LUMP SUM INVESTMENT</h2>	
<p>Please open a Savings Account in Unicorn '500' Trust.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">I enclose a first subscription/lump sum of £</p>	
<p>Please make cheques payable to Dillon Walker & Co. Ltd.</p> <p style="font-size: small;">Registered in England, No. 588332. Res. office as above.</p> <p style="font-size: x-small;">I/We declare that I/we are over 18 and am/are not resident outside the Scheduled Territories nor acquiring the shares as the nominee(s) of any person(s) resident outside those Territories. I/we request Dillon Walker & Co. Ltd. to act as the nominee shareholder of the shares so acquired. If you are unable to make this declaration on it should be deleted and the form lodged through your bank, stockbroker or any other appropriate intermediary. This offer is not available to residents of the Republic of Ireland, in the case of joint applications all must sign.</p>	
<p>Signature.....</p>	<div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px; background-color: #f0f0f0;">FOR OFFICE USE ONLY</div>
<p>Name in Full</p>	<div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px; background-color: #f0f0f0;">65/100</div>
<p>Address.....</p>	<div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px; background-color: #f0f0f0;"></div>
<h2 style="text-align: center; margin: 0;">BANKERS ORDER FORM</h2>	
<p>To..... Bank Limited</p> <p style="font-size: small;">(Name of your Bank)</p>	
<p>Address of your Bank</p>	
<p>Date.....</p>	
<p>Please pay to Barclays Bank Limited, 20-00-19 at 68, Lombard St., London, E.C.3, for the credit of the Dillon Walker & Co. Ltd., Savings Scheme A/C 20304387 the sum of:-</p>	
<p>£..... (minimum £4) on the..... 1974</p>	
<p>and continue to pay that amount on the "..... day of every month until further notice in writing from me/us and debit my/our account with you from time to time with such payments.</p> <p style="font-size: small;">If possible give a day other than the first of the month.</p>	
<p>Signature.....</p>	<div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px; background-color: #f0f0f0;">FOR OFFICE USE ONLY</div>
<p>Name</p>	<div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px; background-color: #f0f0f0;">Please quote when remitting:</div>
<p>Address.....</p>	<div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px; background-color: #f0f0f0;"></div>
<p>Bank Acc. No.....</p>	

W Wood & Sons in better shape but profits still elusive

The picture is now clearer at W. Wood & Sons, the group which reported substantial irregularities in the historical accounts figures for the main luggage subsidiary, British Luggage Group.

As was foreboded in the special report to shareholders in August, the audited accounts for 1973 show a big deficit, in addition to the £169,000 set aside to cover the closing of Revelation Luggage operations at Chiswick.

Accounts are also available for the following six months, and these show some improvement, although restricted selling prices and the high cost of bank borrowings prevented the board from achieving its aim of net profitability in this period. Moreover, the board now thinks that shareholders will see a breakthrough to a sound basis of profitability in the second half will reflect the cost of factory closures.

While it thinks that the group is in better shape than for some time past, present economic conditions prevent the board from being optimistic about prospects for 1975. Mr. Eric Stubbs, the chairman, sums up by saying that there is light at the end of the tunnel, but problems caused by the international drop in business will dictate the group's ability to move ahead.

Meanwhile, for 1973, turnover went up from £3m to £5.8m, but a profit of £256,000 was turned into a loss of £214,000 before interest charges of £229,000 (against £40,000). For the first half of the current year, turnover rose from £2.8m to £2.9m, but after all charges, there was a loss of £172,000 (against £124,000). At the trading level there was a profit of £84,000 (a loss of £40,000). The board points out that a direct comparison with the first half of 1973 would be misleading.

And he expects to be getting out, with a capital gain on which he need pay no tax, in something over a year.

Anglian Food sells off broiler business

It is what is described as the first phase of a planned diversification programme the Anglian Food Group is selling its broiler business to the Cobb Breeding Corporation, of the United States. Also the company is selling its Rayne Hatchery to Faccenda Chickens and the business of Cobb (Ireland) has gone to Mr. D. Lenihan, who plans to continue activities in Ireland under a direct franchise from Cobb.

Simon Eng venture

Formation of a new company specialising in the marketing of equipment for the handling and processing of particulate solids

in bulk was announced by the Simon Engineering Group yesterday. The new company, Simon-Solitec, aims to achieve sales of between £3.5m to £4m next year.

BPM liquidity well provided for

For the year June 30 BPM Holdings, formerly Birmingham Post & Mail Group, has turned in increased profits and turnover and the good news is that the group is well provided with liquid resources.

Taxable profits were returned at £6.2m against last year's £2.5m which was struck after providing £250,000 for improvements in pension fund benefits. Turnover rose by almost £4m from £22.2m to £26.1m. Earnings per £1 ordinary share worked out to 31.1p against 37.1p and the total dividend on the £1 shares is being lifted from 13.65p to 14.3p with a final payment of 1.65p.

Sir Eric Clayton, the chairman, comments that he finds it impossible to offer any worthwhile forecast for the future at a time of such uncertainty. All divisions of the group are well prepared to grasp opportunities when they arise and music confidence in the future persuades the board to carry on with ambitious plans for large scale use of computers and photo-composition on the production side of the group's papers.

NFU-FMC bid off

Now that the offer by the NFU Development Trust for the FMC meat wholesaling group has been referred to the Monopolies Commission, NFU is complying with the takeover code by withdrawing its offer. Accept-

ances received by the close of the offer amounted to 1.59 million shares which brought NFU's total holding up to 56.7 per cent. However all these acceptances will now be null and void.

Dollar Land

The whole position at Dollar Land is "still fraught with difficulties", Mr. Hugh Brackett, the chairman, told yesterday's annual meeting. He asked shareholders to bear with him with patience and said that he could make no promises. To say more now, before taking legal counsel would not be in shareholders' interests.

Macanie trebles profit

A threefold increase in profits to £304,000 before tax, has been achieved by Macanie (Lothdon) (a Courtaulds subsidiary) in the first six months' trading. This is nearly up to the £372,000 returned for the whole of last year. The board adds that in spite of difficult trading conditions, the second half should see the improved level of results maintained.

Sales rose from £7.27m. to £8.74m. There is an interim dividend of 0.49p—last year there was a single payment of 2p.

Keyser Bowder, another Courtaulds company, has increased its interim profits from £114,000 to £198,000 on turnover of £5.15m (against £3.06m). Earnings a share are 1.61p (0.85p).

The board states that the effects of the three-day week were more than offset by performance at the South African unit. The second half does not look promising, however, and only a small improvement is seen over the £506,000 profit achieved last year.

Boddington going well

The half-time results of Boddington's Brewery the Manchester-based independent group, show that the group has achieved a significant increase in trade compared with the first half of 1973. The group says that its percentage increases continue to outstrip the national average.

Sales of its locally-brewed beer enjoys increasing popularity and Mr. Ewart Boddington, the chairman, says sales overall in the third quarter to the end of September have maintained the impetus of the

first half. He is confident that full year taxable profits will show a satisfactory increase on last year's £1.3m, bearing in mind that profit margins continue to be squeezed due to rapidly rising costs.

Half year profits to June 30 rose by 6.2 per cent from £612,000 to £650,000 on the back of turnover showing a rise of 15 per cent from £2.98m to £3.44m. The interim dividend is to be 2.6p against 3p and the board forecast a total payment of 3.35p against 3.52p.

Deer's Week

Deer's Week • Shoring up timber

It is patently failed to investment attitudes shape during the week. Gold shares peaked on Wednesday, quities and gilts the very much one of new depths. The equity market was tough with the tone of strategy behind Mr. Budget proposals — aid to industry did as might have been in fate of the equity really settled by the

crumbling of gilt prices. For, as far as the gilt market was concerned, there was no joy at all to be gleaned from Mr. Healey's words.

Above all, the official borrowing requirement — to be financed mainly by overseas loans and sales of gilt-edged stocks — was predicted as rising to £6,300m next year. The market also felt that the Budget was not sufficiently anti-inflationary and wondered just how the new £1,000m medium-term credit facilities for industry were to be financed if not by a diversion of funds from the stock market, particularly the gilts section.

Until gilts can recover their poise, then, there seems to be little room for much recovery in equity prices, although the Chancellor's measures to relieve the liquidity problems caused by the taxation of stock appreciation could bring selective buying in such sectors as timber and stores.

Mr. Healey's proposals to relieve the burden of taxation arising from stock appreciation will benefit particularly the timber companies. It is intended, ahead of the small print, to give relief on any

increase in the value of a company's stocks between the beginning and end of a financial year in excess of 10 per cent of trading profits. This applies not only for accounting dates ending in the 1974-75 fiscal year when maximum benefit is likely to accrue in the case of the timber companies. It will also be applicable to the current year and will possibly be retained permanently.

A case in point is Wm. Mullins & Denny Mott. Here, stocks rose £13.6m to £24.6m in calendar 1973 with about £10m of the increase due to United Kingdom stock

appreciation. Trading profits accruing from the United Kingdom amounted to around £7m and consequently about £9.3m will be available for tax relief.

As varying tax rates were in operation during the period a net saving of around £1m seems likely, effectively reducing the whole of the tax charge. Admittedly, similar ratios would apply to groups such as International Timber and Montague L. Meyer, but it is the historic yield of over 20 per cent at Mullins's which provides enough sweetener to overcome the lower quality of its earnings.

Had he been prepared to stay with the investment, Henry would have found the gross redemption yield of just under 14 per cent attractive. As it is he reckons that his stock will benefit from the relative steadiness at the shorter end of the market, which arises from the bank's ability to hold one year gilts as reserve assets.

And he expects to be getting out, with a capital gain on which he need pay no tax, in something over a year.

On this the flat yield of some 11 per cent will on a £2,000 in-

vestment give him an annual income, after tax, of £102— which will pay the best part of half a term's school fees. He has discovered that this stock will, in March, join the ranks of the shorter-dated gilts— which are, at the moment, generally selling on yields a couple of points lower than those in the medium range.

Noting in passing that if he was prepared to hold the investment for 14 years he could treble his money in Transport 3 per cent 78-78—for what that money would then be worth— Henry eventually decides on Treasury 9 per cent 1980.

On this the flat yield of some 11 per cent will on a £2,000 in-

Mr. Thornton buys a gilt

Mr. Thornton inaugurated portfolio with a family over Saturday lunch, very little benefit from a suggested Pricewaterhouse Coopers? Oh, have

suggested British Ley. I can go along there when I leave school. I home from college so fierce a trade in capitalism that he didn't five seconds that it had not been raised. strategy on the port- however, established, id wanted to limit the of investment in the t if he could not make a seven he would not in seventy. They even- ended on a maximum of investments of around ch, and five of £1,000, and chool fees on his mind by no means averse to one; but on the other

hand he is paying tax at 48 per cent on the top slice of his earnings, after all reliefs, and what is more expects to be caught by the new lower threshold for the investment income surcharge.

In the event Henry is happy to have made no move ahead of the Budget: he reckons that cost pressures have yet to be checked and that the outlook for equities, at least for those of companies with a high British sales content, is still distinctly gloomy. What really catches his attention, however, on the front page of his Wednesday newspaper is the White House admission that the United States is in recession.

Henry has heard enough in the corridors of Interpharm House to be well aware that United States interest rates have been falling sharply since the middle of the year; and this news convinces him that the trend should continue.

The easing of interest rates

on the other side of the Atlantic will, he believes, prove infectious. He has also been reassured by the tone of Mr. Healey's Budget speech.

Should the social contract fall apart at the seams, he now feels that the Government will go for a sharp stamp on the stock market and that by early next year, with unemployment rising, the country will be much readier to accept this.

Certainly, fears of hyper-inflation still lurk at the back of his mind and this makes him feel that at some stage gold must be part of his portfolio. But for the moment he is not prepared to be a bull of chaos and feels hesitant about chasing gold shares or Krugers after their recent sharp rise.

Instead Henry has decided to back his lunch that order will prevail and that interest rates will start to fall, albeit gently. And this sets him to thinking

of the benefits of an investment in gilts.

He is aware, of course, of the Government's massive borrowing requirement, and he has watched the market react to it. But he thinks that it is now adequately discounted, and that on an 18-month view he ought to be able to find a stock which will give him a good prospect of capital gain.

On such a time span he is reluctant to touch the notoriously volatile longer end of the market, and he does not think much of the returns at the shorter end.

Noting in passing that if he was prepared to hold the investment for 14 years he could treble his money in Transport 3 per cent 78-78—for what that money would then be worth— Henry eventually decides on Treasury 9 per cent 1980.

On this the flat yield of some 11 per cent will on a £2,000 in-

More messing about in boats

There appear to have different problems from of the holiday industry. s no shortage of cus- During the past two hen other sectors of the industry were complain- traction, boat hiring in has been quietly boom-

estimated that in 1973 10 million people took holidays in inland water- many of the leading firms y are already more than oked up for 1975 and all uident at least of main- the annual 10 per cent enjoyed in previous

d the trade's difficulties meeting demand, akers, vice chairman of socation of "Pleasure Operators, complains e problems of financing m. He wants a relaxa- the credit restrictions ag new boats to ge new and larger opera- enter the business.

key to expansion for ed operators lies in g the usage of existing ver a longer period, g to James Roseason, g director, one of the booking agencies for ats, the season has grown from an annual 10 weeks in the 1920s

to an average of over 29 weeks in 1974.

Of approximately 4,000 rental boats currently operating on British waters, the bulk are based on the Norfolk Broads, the traditional home of boat hire. About 450 boats operate from the Thames and river Wey, where the industry is also well established.

Boat hire firms are looking to the canal, where the number of pleasure boats has more than doubled in the last six years, for new business. There are already over 1,000 rental boats available on the canal system. But the hire firms say there is wide scope for substantial increases, given an improvement in the waterways themselves. As things stand, however, operators complain that poor maintenance, frequent stoppages and inadequate facilities are inhibiting them from satisfying demand, even at existing prices.

Considerable improvements have been carried out in recent years and more are planned. One of the difficulties is the different and sometimes conflicting interests of the responsible authorities. Broadly speaking, these are the regional water authorities whose control extends over the Norfolk Broads and the Thames; the British Waterways Board, which look after most of the canals; and the local authorities. Discussions are active between the authori-

ties themselves, other amenity groups and the boat hirers. But progress is considered too slow for commercial purposes.

However, not all firms are holding back because of the difficulties. One of the largest companies associated with the hire boat business, with a turnover of about £2.5m is the Ladyline group of companies. Traditionally, Ladyline's income has come from pleasure boats and chandlery. But since sales in this sector have become more depressed by tight credit control and the general economic downturn, the company is turning rapidly to hiring.

Next year, Ladyline plans to have 62 boats for hire on the canals compared with 42 this year. This makes it probably the largest boat owner on the canal system although, unlike some of its competitors in this area, Ladyline uses mainly modern designed cabin cruisers rather than the traditional narrow boat.

The development into hiring by boat builders and salesmen makes commercial sense in using marinas and other facilities more widely. It is also a good marketing move, since 75 per cent of boat owners are their first experience of boating by hiring and are likely to turn to their hire company to buy.

Patricia Tisdall

Insurance Problems of index linking policies

No life assurance policy is cur- keeping pace with inflation. In other words, premiums paid to theoretically the best policies on the market are not retaining their purchasing power.

On the pensions side em- ployers cannot make the con- tributions needed to keep pace with inflation at its current rate.

There are those who feel that the situation has now been reached where some of the problems can be solved satisfactorily only if investments are made available which are linked to the cost of living. While that may sound an obvious solution, there is no doubt that it would be a very serious step to take.

At the very least, it is impossible to tell what effect this would have on the economy as a whole.

So far, many life offices have been tackling the question simply by giving policyholders the right to arrange further life insurance in the future without further evidence of health being required.

But, generally, there is no guarantee as to the premium which will be charged for this extra cover. It is simply the current rate for a "first class life".

This arrangement does not protect the "purchasing power" of the premiums already paid. It simply means that the life cover can be "topped up" so as to make some allowance for the way in which the original figure has been eroded by inflation.

It is most unlikely that the annual premium rate per £1,000 of cover will be the same as when the first policy was arranged. It is likely to be significantly higher.

Of course, a life assurance company could design a whole life or endowment policy so that the sum assured would increase at a predetermined rate at pre-determined intervals. That is simply a question of incorporating extra cover from time to time as an automatic feature. But one would then be faced with the rapid escalation of premium costs.

In much the same way, a policy could be designed where the sum assured would increase from time to time in line with inflation. But anybody holding this type of policy would suffer from inflation since the premium would be related in the normal way to whatever happened to be the sum assured in force from time to time.

As with a policy providing a predetermined rate of increase in the sum assured, the premium would increase more rapidly than the sum assured.

John Drummond

Timing motor premium costs

Motorists have already ed the more obvious of cutting premium r instance, high on most the acceptance for acci- dent claims—so that one say, say, the first £20 or any such claim from va resources.

worthwhile for insurers v a reasonable discount r to avoid becoming in- with minor claims. And the case of a large claim aduction will still be

ng in mind the loss of a discount which would somebody in the top rate out making a claim, learily it is likely to be s for many motorists to claim for less than £50

And that may be just s much of a risk as some s want to bear. ough higher excesses higher discounts, there t many takers for the high excesses, especially he extra discount which

can be claimed is comparatively modest.

Insurers have not been slow off the mark in appreciating this, with all costs increasing as a result of inflation, discounts for voluntary accidental damage excesses have been offering better value for money over the years. To correct that situation, many insurers have recast their discounts for voluntary excesses.

Now, for instance, the excess may have to be quite high before it earns any discount. And even then the rate of discount may be lower than in the past.

To accept a voluntary restriction on who may drive the car can win a further discount from most insurers. The most useful restriction is for the driving to be limited to oneself, as the policyholder, and one's wife.

Insurers allow a discount for two reasons. In the first place the car is more likely to be used so much if others (particularly younger members of the family) are not allowed to drive it. And, when the driving is restricted to two people, the insurers know who they are dealing with.

Otherwise, it is surprising how often a car is in an accident when somebody other than the owner or his wife was at the wheel.

Perhaps the chief drawback to the restriction on driving is that it means exactly what it says. There is no cover under the policy for anybody else to drive—even although it may be an emergency of one kind or another. Thus, should anybody else (who does not have any insurance of his own) drive the car, for whatever reason, not only would there be no insurance protection for any accident which might occur but the individual would be liable to prosecution for driving while uninsured.

If, however, the person borrowing the car has paid for his own almost certainly his own insurance policy gives some cover while driving other cars. This, however, is likely to be restricted to covering his liability to others on the road in respect of personal injury or damage to property. There would still be no cover for damage to your own car while somebody else was at the wheel.

Trust performance

TRUSTS: Medium and Income funds (progress this year the past three years). Unitholder index: 1083.2; fall from October 1973: 31.5 per cent.

	A	B
IM		
British	-4.8	-22.1
re	-6.1	-31.1
ly	-14.8	-
Fund	-16.4	-28.8
Shipley	-17.3	-21.0
Securities	-18.3	-
rough	-20.7	-
gum	-21.0	-22.6
Walker	-21.9	-16.8
y Capital	-22.1	-43.1
Life	-22.2	-40.0
eur	-22.3	-28.7
ort	-22.5	-
al	-22.9	-17.8
Consolid	-24.2	-20.2
General	-24.7	-
nt	-25.0	-
Capital	-25.0	-
G Magnum	-25.0	-
s	-26.1	-33.0
General	-26.3	-22.7
al	-26.4	-20.4
al	-27.3	-27.8
Unit	-27.9	-
al	-28.0	-31.3
West	-28.4	-
House	-28.4	-
al	-28.5	-40.1
Group	-29.5	-34.0
second	-29.5	-37.6
First	-29.6	-29.1
al	-30.1	-31.3
Century	-30.1	-35.8
al	-30.1	-35.8

Pelican	-37.7	-37.6
Discretionary F	-37.8	-37.1
Emblem Fund F	-38.2	-53.0
Lloyds Life M	-38.2	-45.1
Target Equity	-38.2	-45.1
Bill Samuel Brit	-38.3	-51.6
National Scot-Units	-38.5	-39.9
Unicorn Trustee	-38.8	-52.4
Lloyds Bk Second	-38.8	-47.5
NRI Growth Acc F	-38.8	-49.6
Minister	-40.0	-52.3
S & P ScotsShares	-40.4	-42.8
Jessel General	-40.5	-44.7
Portfolio Growth	-40.5	-45.3
Capital Priority	-41.1	-52.7
S & P General	-41.1	-49.6
Stronghold Priority	-41.3	-52.7
Hill Samuel Cap	-41.4	-51.7
Unicorn Capital	-41.6	-49.5
Trustee Savings Bk	-41.7	-49.5
Abbey General	-41.8	-45.1
Unicorn 500	-41.8	-41.1
Crecental Reserves	-41.8	-51.5
Franklin Cap F	-41.8	-43.6
MEDIUM	A	B
S & P Ebor General	-41.9	-52.4
Tyndall Capital M	-41.9	-49.5
Friends Provident	-42.0	-54.8
Jessel Capital	-42.2	-38.2
M & G Midland	-42.2	-44.2
EP Growth	-42.5	-49.0
National Domestic	-42.5	-49.0
Prudential	-43.1	-46.8
Barclay	-43.7	-54.8
Tyndall Cayman	-44.1	-50.2
Great Winchester M	-44.1	-50.2
Unicorn General	-44.2	-51.0
Guardian	-44.6	-51.8
Lloyds Bank First	-44.8	-53.4

Key Income	-32.9	-42.6
Affiliated Equity Inc	-33.0	-35.6
Target Income	-33.0	-40.3
Oceanic High Inc	-33.1	-32.1
S & P Income	-33.1	-42.2
National West Inc	-33.2	-43.0
INCOME	A	B
Tyndall Natco Inc M	-33.5	-38.5
Bridge Income	-34.0	-37.5
Unicorn Extra Inc	-34.5	-
S & P Ebor Sel In F	-34.5	-
Mutual High Yield	-34.9	-13.0
Jessel Income	-35.0	-26.6
Schroder Income F	-35.1	-39.5
Tyndall Income M	-35.2	-44.4
Frankington Income	-35.3	-42.6
P & M Income	-35.4	-42.6
S & P Ebor High Ret	-35.4	-33.0
Trident Income	-35.8	-37.1
Abbey Income	-36.1	-
Hambro Income	-36.4	-35.8
Brk Life Dividend	-36.8	-32.6
Morgan Gren Inc	-37.2	-
Unicorn Income	-37.3	-37.8
High Income	-37.3	-49.8
S & G Extra Yield	-37.6	-
Lyons Bank Third	-38.2	-40.3
Crescent High Distr	-38.3	-35.1
S & P Scotland	-40.3	-41.0
1973, income excluded offer to		
member 14, 1974, income included		
Management and Unitholder, 30		

هكذا من الأصل

Sugar facts for Brussels on Monday.

The first step forward has been taken.
We welcome the Common Market agreement to receive
the 1.4 million tons from the Commonwealth.

All this must come to Britain's refineries.

Starting from February we need an additional
600,000 tons which can only be obtained from the
world market.

This too must come to Britain's refineries.

Because it takes at least two months for sugar to
reach the British housewife from overseas.

**Agreements must be reached
immediately!**



*Issued by the Board of Tate & Lyle Limited in the interests of their employees,
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more than 100 branches throughout the U.K.
Telephone numbers and addresses are in the Yellow Pages
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PROPERTY MANAGEMENT
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Rine 581 5891 (day), 373 4370 (evenings).

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Claude Monet oil, "Belle Isles", signed, size 60 x 74 cm, best offer over £24,000. ...
Rine 581 5891 (day), 373 4370 (evenings).

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Marc Chagall's complete Daphnis et Chloe, 42 colour plates. All signed, mint condition. ...
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1860 PURE VINTAGE PORT
Magnificent condition, ripe for immediate use. Three dozen for £5. ...
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PIANO, SLUTHER CRAND
...
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